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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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THE FRONT PAGE

Whose Intolerance?

WE DO not like having to speak critically of anybody who is advocating the diminution of racial intolerance, but we doubt if much good will be done by arguing, as Mr. Bernard Shane of Montreal did at a Labor dinner in Toronto last week, that employers deliberately inspire racial intolerance within trade unions with the objectives which motivated Hitler, to divide and rule. "Our bosses", said Mr. Shane, "will stop at nothing." If Mr. Shane thinks that the "bosses" can inspire in the trade unions any feelings to which the members are not already pretty favorably inclined he has a considerably lower opinion of the men and women in those organizations than we have.

Racial intolerance is not the special property of any class in the community. There is far too much of it in all classes, and in all classes there are broad minds and noble characters engaged in fighting it. Most of the "bosses" whom we see lending themselves to the cause of intolerance are doing so not as a fiendish plot to keep the workers divided, but simply because they feel intolerant, just as a good many workers do.

What Pensions Are

THE Toronto *Telegram* is opposed to all old age pensions paid out of the taxes, on the ground that whatever is gained by the recipients is necessarily lost to those who die before reaching the pension age but have been taxed during life for the pensions of others. The *Telegram* wants the government to pay to the estate of the deceased the sum that he has paid in if he dies before pensionable age. Logically the *Telegram* should also demand that it should pay, in the event of his death after two years of pension, the difference between what he has paid in and what he has received. This is, of course, an utterly impossible way of running any pension scheme. If no man is to get less that what he pays in no man can get more. If a man lived to be one hundred he would have had to put in during his contributory period so huge a sum that he would hardly be able to live, let alone raise a family, on the balance.

The benefit of the old age pension is not to the recipient alone. It is a great benefit to the person who has not reached pensionable age and is still paying, for it relieves him of the burden of worry about what will happen to him if he lives to old age. That freedom from worry is what men pay for when they voluntarily purchase an old age annuity by payments spread over many years in advance. That is what every citizen will get under a system of universal old age pensions. The idea that there is no benefit in return for the payment except the actual cash received in one or five or twenty years of pension is entirely illusory, and so is the idea that the payments are a total loss unless you live to get them back.

Defining the Isms

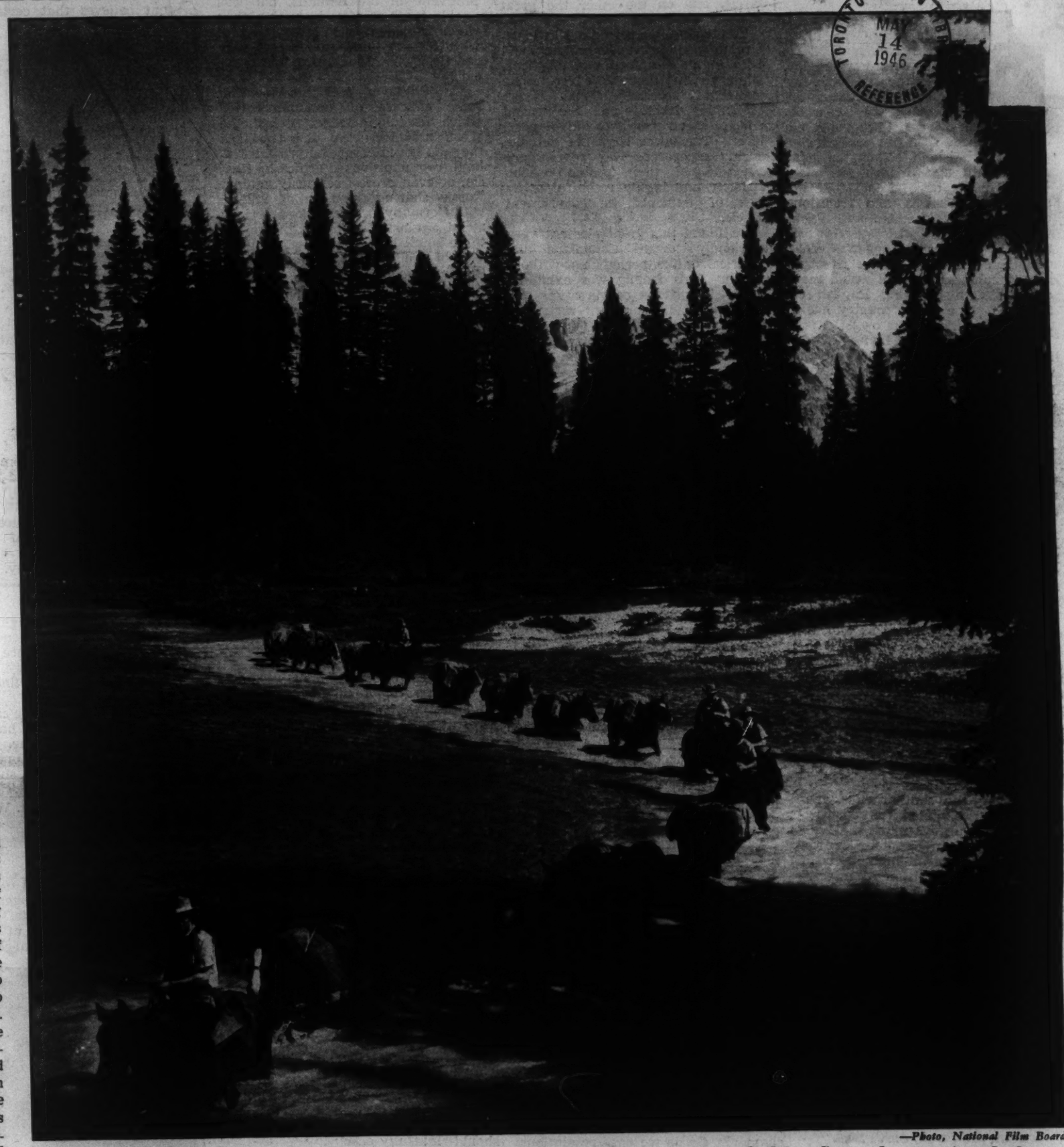
MR. BLACKMORE wants the Dominion Parliament to define "imperialism". If we thought there was any prospect of the Dominion Parliament harmonizing the differing views of even its own members, to say nothing of the Canadian public, on this thorny subject we should go all out for the proposal. Unfortunately, even if Parliament were to enact that imperialism means this thing and does not mean that thing, there would still be no means of preventing people from using the word in scores of different manners.

The widespread use of words ending in -ism is probably one of the worst defects in contemporary discussion. Such words are nearly always vague in content but rich in emotional connotation. Supposed to designate a body of beliefs, practices or tendencies, they hardly ever carry any definite agreement as to what the sum of those beliefs or tendencies amounts to. If, for example, imperialism is the belief in, or the practice of, compelling the people of a certain area to submit to a certain government although they do not wish to, the people of the northern part of the United States were highly imperialistic when they fought and won the Civil War; the people of the United Kingdom were the opposite of imperialistic when they permitted Eire to withdraw from their government and set up for itself; and the people of Eire are somewhat outrageously imperialistic in demanding the right to govern the people of northern Ireland. There are times when we wonder whether the people of Canada may not be imperialistic in keeping the people of Nova Scotia within the Dominion, though they have perhaps a defence in that no formal demand for freedom has yet been presented by the government of that province.

These are examples of imperialism as between peoples of more or less equivalent political quality. There are other types of situations involving what may be called imperialism, in which a group of people is subjected to government by another group on the ground that to allow it to govern itself would lead to grave harm to at least a portion of its people. This of course involves the assumption that the governed people are incapable, an assumption which they themselves do not always accept; hence the dispute as to imperialism in India. British rule in India is obviously, under our definition, an example of imperialism; but an excellent case can be made out for it, not on the ground that the Indians are inherently incapable of self-government, which few would now claim, but on the ground that they have not yet reached an understanding among themselves, sufficient to prevent civil war, as to the constitutional basis on which their self-government shall be carried on.

In Canada the situation is even more difficult. In the strict sense of the term as defined

(Continued on Page Three)



—Photo, National Film Board

Spring comes slowly in the Canadian Rockies but the signs are unmistakable. Soon the tourist chalets will be opening for summer visitors and already supplies are being packed in over mountain trails.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
Tourist Trade in Danger	J. C. Dent	6
Failure of Conference	Wilfrid Eggleston	8
The Lighter Side	Mary Lowrey Ross	10
Dominion's Free Hand	B. K. Sandwell	11
Civil Marriage Problems	Louis H. Fowler	12
French Vote Significant	Willson Woodside	14
Wages, Industry, Consumers	P. M. Richards	42

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Newfoundland And Its Problems As Observed by Two Visitors

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WE read with interest "Newfoundland's Union with Canada Favored" in SATURDAY NIGHT, April 27. We feel that the picture which Mr. Hackett paints of the land and her people is not altogether accurate. My wife and I also viewed the scene depicted as service people and had the opportunity of seeing a considerable part of the island colony, as joint representatives of air force and navy.

Firstly, we have found that the accent, mannerisms and traditions of the people are predominantly Irish, with little of English and Scottish origin as your writer suggests. What Canadian who has seen the ritual of a Newfoundland funeral would associate it with anything English or Scottish? The whole country has a national tradition of its own.

Also, the standard of living of Newfoundland as a whole, exclusive of the well educated, widely-travelled and prosperous handful of people that control the government and economy is lower than that of any part of the Dominion. Certainly the fishermen mentioned by your writer enjoy far fewer comforts than do our men of the east coast. Through economic necessity fish and potatoes have become the Newfoundland staples.

Again, Mr. Hackett creates the impression of a people inhabiting a productive, thriving south, and a north, although barren to the eye, rich in unexploited natural resources. Such, in our opinion is not the case. We have noticed no such marked division, either in terms of physical geography or in the minds of the people. What little "lavish Muskoka-like scenery" exists does so only on the southern *west* coast. Certainly "the heart of the southland," the Avalon Peninsula, with its rugged cliffs and hills can hardly be termed "lavish." Flying direct from Moncton to St. John's one sees nothing but tundra and barrenness.

Regarding the southerner's "apathy" toward his northern countrymen, we have always found the average southerner on the defensive on behalf of any and all inhabitants of his island. The division of interest and sentiment that is apparent, however, is between, on the one hand the powerful business and government circle, and on the other the great mass of fisher-labor people.

The upper-class person has little desire to give *real* understanding and help to his less fortunate neighbor, while viewing them as a picturesque and highly necessary element in the economic structure of the island which he, and every Newfoundlander, loves. The lower class has become, during prosperous war years, very conscious of their position of inferiority and highly resentful of its lack of influence in government policies.

We found this great element very unfriendly toward Canadians and Americans alike, perhaps not without reason. This feeling was exhibited openly in private conversation and press and radio comment regarding the *government* transfer of permanent rights in the Goose Bay area to Canada, without referendum to, or consultation with, the bulk of the people. Any union negotiated by that government would be accepted with the same open hostility. Newfoundlanders resent the interference of *any* nation other than Great Britain in their administration.

How many Canadians would like to be railroaded into union with our more powerful neighbor? Do not the majority of Canadians resent any inference by citizens of the United States that we would prosper better under union with them?

We are proud of Canada; Newfoundlanders are undyingly proud of and loyal to Newfoundland. If a "healthy union" is to be effected, the inspiration must come from the people of that country, not from our statesmen or from their governing class. It must be a union of people, not of governments.

Thinking Canadians would welcome Newfoundland's people in a union of equality, we feel sure, but if Newfoundland's grave crises of the past have failed to bring a widespread feeling for union among her people, we must realize it is not desired by them.

BOGART W. TRUMPOUR

Toronto, Ont.

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The 'Margarine Affair

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS a reader who is entirely in agreement with your contention that existing legislation prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in Canada should be repealed, I would appreciate some suggestion from you as to how an individual can assist in accomplishing this.

Where do we go from here? Do we write letters to our local member? Do we attempt to join the Housewives' Association, or form a male chapter? Or do we pass resolutions in our lodges, service clubs, debating clubs and bridge clubs and forward them to Parliament Hill?

In other words, how can a democratic people most effectively voice its objection to one of the most undemocratic pieces of legislation on our books; a statute that restricts free enterprise and permits a particular group of citizens, our dairy farmers, to have an unlimited market for butter—a market that it may not be able to fully satisfy for many years to come?

Toronto, Ont. JOSEPH ANGUS

Answering Mr. Shannon

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. W. A. SHANNON argues that the Western democracies intervened on the part of white Russia against the Bolshevists. What occurred was that the Western democracies when Germany still had an excellent chance of winning the First Great War, tried to bolster up Russian resistance, which the new Bolshevist Government had decided to terminate. Whether the resulting activities of the Western democracies were wise or not, it is important to remember how they originated.

Mr. Shannon argues that the Western democracies did not intervene against the Japanese attack on China, or the Italian attack on Ethiopia. Russia did not intervene either.

Mr. Shannon argues that the Western democracies did not intervene when Germany attacked the peaceful Balkans. That is incorrect. The truth is that Britain did attempt to intervene in the Balkans, but was unable to do so effectively at a time when Russia was in open alliance with Germany, and was, in fact, very practically intervening on the other side.

Mr. Shannon does not mention some charges of non-intervention which he might lodge against the Western democracies. It is true that they did not intervene to protect Finland from unprovoked attack by Russia, or even protest seriously against Russia sharing the rape of Poland with Germany, or even take a serious stand against Russian extinction of three small Baltic States. As in the case of the Balkans, however, these Russian attacks on peaceful countries were made while the Western democracies were in no position to make their protests effective.

Montreal, Que. P. C. ARMSTRONG

About "Stage 46"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

JOHN WATSON'S comments on "Stage 46" have given me considerable pleasure; however, I feel that Mr. Watson did not put sufficient emphasis on the basic fault of this series.

He remarked, and very correctly, on the inadequacy of much of the material in contrast to the high standard of production lavished on this series. Mr. Watson did not, however, attempt to diagnose the faults of the material.

It is this correspondent's feeling that this series has an utterly erroneous concept of what is significant in radio production; in its efforts to convey ideas of social import, "Stage 46" is retreating further and further into the realms of fantasy and satire. It must be conceded that many of these excursions lend themselves admirably to production along experimental lines, and admirable the production is. But can radio material be considered of social value if it only inspires the majority of its possible audience to switch to a more comprehensible programme?

From a discussion of Sunday's radio offerings with a varied assortment of friends, I have concluded that, aside from those interested in the technique of radio production (and to membership in that coterie the writer pleads guilty) the material on "Stage 46" has long since passed the limit of patience of even the more discriminating type of radio listener.

Until such time as this trend is reversed, and "Stage 46" comes a little nearer to reality and less committed to a policy of precious, albeit socially significant, fantasy, this series is bound to fall far short of the position in Canadian radio it should rightfully occupy.

Burnaby Lake, B.C. G. F. JONES

The Spokes or the Rim?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR review, in the April 6 issue, of the Hon. Alastair Buchan's article "Commonwealth Query" in the London *Spectator* recalls editorials which appeared in your publication about a year ago, advocating an interchange of Governor-Generals among the Dominions.

These editorials started some discussion which, however, did not seem to raise enough interest to keep the subject alive. In view of the importance of the point raised, it was surprising that so few paid attention to it.

Not having seen the Hon. Mr. Buchan's article and relying on your review, I take it that he suggests the Dominions should assume some colonial responsibility and thereby be schooled in the handling of Empire problems, and consequently acquire a greater interest in parts of the Empire other than their own Dominion and the Mother land.

That result might well be achieved but, after all, it would only be strengthening the spokes of Mr. Buchan's wheel and doing little about the rim.

The idea of an interchange of Governors seems to me to have more merit as a starting point, since such a move would at once supply at least part of the rim which he finds lacking.

Moreover, it is a move we can start ourselves, since we can have any Governor we care to name.

Instead of going forward one by one (Mr. Buchan's spokes) we should go forward together.

Vancouver, B. C. A. W. SCOTT

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

AN Ottawa press gallery correspondent believes that certain M.P.s make a point of seeking notoriety by saying the unexpected. This will serve to notify these gentlemen that when the unexpected is not unexpected, the unexpected is not so unexpected as they expect.

•

It is unlikely that the California University professor who has invented a light ray capable of measuring within a billionth of an inch is a member in good standing of any reputable anglers' association.

•

Announcement in a daily newspaper:

"I Killed Mussolini, in three parts."

A most persistent fellow.

•

Read all about it!

The Canadian press continues to drop broad hints about the Budget, but courteously refrains from giving the final text until Mr. Ilsley has completed the draft.

•

The joy of gardening is hard to express in words, says a weekly contemporary. The writer must have been a lady whose husband is a perfect gentleman.

•

A medical columnist writes: "The human foot is a mass of nerves." Luckily, there's usually another around to keep it company.

•

A young lady who has produced a best-seller declares that she wrote the entire 150,000 words with a certain brand of fountain pen. In fairness to the manufacturer, it is safe to assume that his responsibility ended when the pen left the factory.

•

A Toronto coroner's advice to persons over fifty: "When you're tired sit down. You'll live longer." A chair should be kept handy at the bed-side for night use.

•

Good time coming

"The City's Health Department looks forward to an increase in the number of murders."

—Montreal *Daily Star*

A ray of sunshine in what must otherwise be a colourless sort of job.

•

"Are you in danger of losing your teeth?" asks a dentifrice advertisement. To avoid this, we try to remember to carry them with us wherever we go.

•

Headline from *Christian Science Monitor*:

ROAD TO PEACE OUTLINED BY EISENHOWER

Complete, no doubt, with all the corners around which peace may be found.

•

From the University of California comes the news that B6, a new vitamin, has been isolated. That'll teach the little blighter not to play hookey any more.

•

A columnist in a women's journal says that light blue eyes indicate an inquiring mind. Large black eyes, says our niece Ettie, may indicate that inquiries can go too far.

Accidental Comment

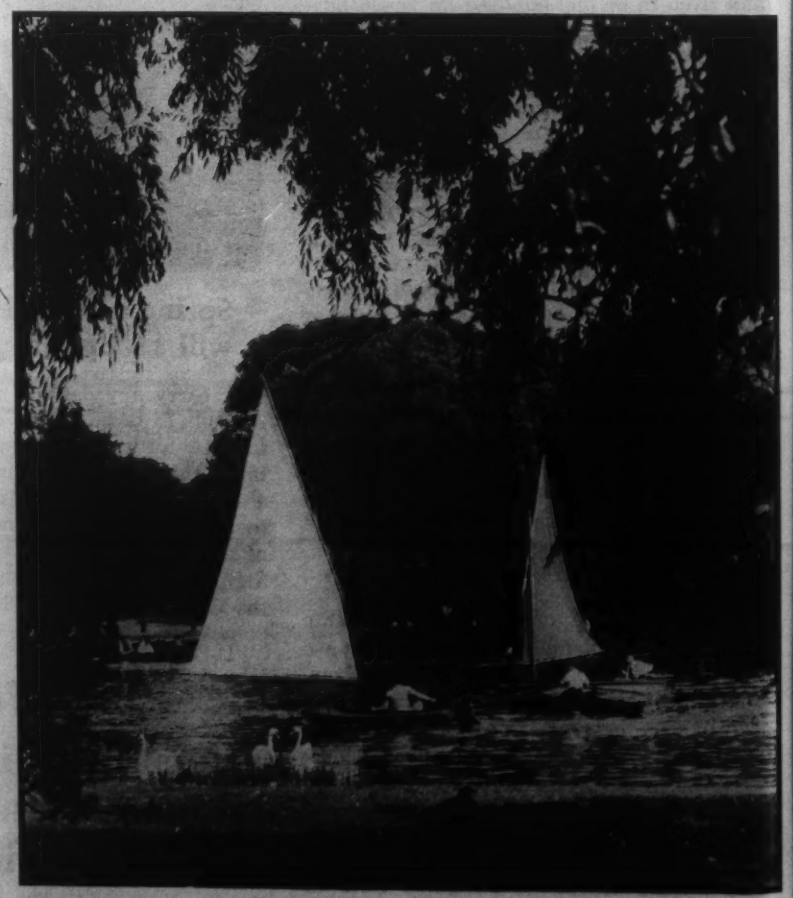
Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN your issue of April 13 I read your excellent articles, "Unconstitutional?" and "Official Secrets." Then right under the conclusion of the latter were the words in large black letters "O God O Canada". This, of course was the heading of an article on a national song.

The significance of these words immediately under the article mentioned, probably escaped attention.

While I cannot believe that the things which have taken place in our country during the past two months would be the will of our Prime Minister, whose whole background and life works are the very antithesis of these things, we cannot but feel that he has succumbed in the final years of his public life to the influence of lesser minds and souls. All of this is enough to make people right across Canada who might be more or less inarticulate about the happenings find their feelings summed up in these four little words,—O God, O Canada.

Fredericton, N. B. MARY PRINGLE



London's many beautiful parks, stretching in an irregular green belt for nearly three miles between Whitehall and Kensington, are the rendezvous of thousands of Londoners in the springtime. As soon as the weather warms up, out come the sailboats and the swans on Regent's Park Lake (above) must take second-place to these rival white-winged craft. This park owes its preservation to George IV., who, when regent, planned to build a palace here, and had the park laid out in 1812.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

above there is no such thing as imperialism in Canada, because nobody is governing Canada against its will. There is however an element of the Canadian people, not all French-speaking, which applies the term imperialism to every foreign and domestic policy which this element regards as pro-British. Now there are several different reasons why some Canadians may support policies which other Canadians consider pro-British. Some of these reasons have nothing to do with imperialism, while others may have an element of a sort of imperialism wrong side up, a desire to be imperialized rather than to imperialize, a passive imperialism, which should more properly be called colonialism.

There is nothing either imperialist or colonialist about the belief, which is tenable on quite legitimate and reasonable grounds, that Canada, being influenced and affected chiefly by two other greater countries, Great Britain and the United States, will be more comfortable if neither of these predominates too greatly over the other. Equally there is nothing imperialist or colonialist about the belief, held by many Americans as well as many Canadians, that the existence of a strong Great Britain at the north-west corner of Europe is important for the interests of the whole English-speaking and British-tradition world, the world of parliamentary democracy, liberty and habeas corpus. And these are the reasons for most of the attitudes which the anti-colonials call pro-British.

On the other hand there is in some Canadians an attitude which may not incorrectly be called colonial, and which consists in an unreasoned and largely sentimental reverence for everything pertaining to the United Kingdom, merely because it does so pertain. This is not at all incompatible with occasional violent reactions against the "old country" when it does something of which the sentimentalist violently disapproves, as witness the Annexation Manifesto in Montreal nearly a century ago, and the temporary disgust over the defeat of Mr. Churchill last year—which disappeared as soon as Mr. Bevin began talking with equal firmness to Mr. Vishinsky. Unfortunately the anti-colonialists fail to distinguish between the different kinds of pro-British attitude; and we doubt greatly whether any parliamentary definition of either imperialism or colonialism would help them.

Re-making Human Beings

CHILDREN of France and Czechoslovakia, waifs and strays of war, orphaned by bombing raids or by German SS murderers, unfriended and alone in their hell of a world, are finding comfort and care at the hands of the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada which has the approval of the Department of National War Services.

Two convalescent homes for such children have been set up by the Committee; one at St. Jean de Luz in southern France, another at Olesovice, not far from Prague. Here good food, warm clothing, cleanliness and kindness work miracles. Friends of the work in all parts of Canada are "adopting" boys and girls for a three-months period at a cost of $45.

Any one feeling moved to share in this good work is urged to communicate with Dr. Lotta Hitschmanova, Executive Director of the Committee at 668 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Papers and Radio

CANADIANS who are interested in Canadian music can hardly have failed to note the fact that the daily newspapers of the country have, as our radio commentator noted last week, "almost completely ignored" the most important musical enterprise ever undertaken in Canada, for the simple reason that it was communicated to listeners by the medium of radio and not in a concert hall or theatre.

We have no desire to teach the daily newspapers their functions or duties, but we do feel entitled to express our views as to what constitutes news. Nobody would maintain that everything that is new is news; but it is a pretty good rule that anything new is news for a given paper if it is interesting to the readers of that paper. And we very strongly suggest that a magnificent performance of a great composition by one of the world's chief living composers, who happens to be a Canadian and composed it for a Canadian public, was pretty certain to be interesting to a large proportion of Canada's music-lovers. If the Canadian newspapers do not want to print news about what goes over the air, that is their right and privilege, but in that event they cannot claim that they are giving all the news that's fit to print.

ALAS, POOR YORICK

Copyright in All Countries

Party Differences

THE discovery of the Gallup Poll inquirers that seventy-four per cent of those whom they questioned either thought there was no difference between the Liberal and Progressive Conservative parties or could not tell what the difference was is not as significant as it appears. There is one difference which does not appear in statements of policy and has not been expressed in any concrete proposals for government action by either party in the last five years, if we except the demand of the Conservatives for full conscription between the resignation of Dr. Manion and the final decision of the Government to employ conscript troops in the European theatre—and this division of opinion had largely passed from the public mind before the pollsters did their work.

There is surely no possible doubt today that the chief difference between the Liberal and Progressive Conservative parties is embodied in the fact that the former has been able, over a long period of time, to convince the French Canadian electors that it is more willing than its rival to consider the special views and desires of their element of the Canadian population. The Conservatives on the other hand have naturally cashed in what they could from this situation, by convincing those who are likely to be favorably influenced thereby, that their party is actually less likely than the Liberals to make concessions to French Canadian opinion. This difference was referred to by less than one per cent of the persons interrogated, though a similar contrast may have been in the minds of the two per cent who held that the Liberals were more "Canadian" and the Conservatives more "pro-British".

A difference such as this, which automatically assigns to one party the support of almost the whole of a section of the nation containing some thirty per cent of the electors, is not one about which either party is likely to make much play in its public pronouncements, which may account for the unconsciousness of it on the part of so many of the persons polled. Some of these persons must have been French and in their case we must remember that the policy of the Progressive Conservative party has not even been presented for their consideration in most of their constituencies since 1908, which is quite a long time ago. They have been asked only to make a choice between a Liberal and a Nationalist or a Bloc Populaire or some other fancy name, and it is therefore scarcely surprising that they have no clear idea of what the policy of Mr. Bracken's party is, to say nothing of how it differs from Mr. King's.

Contributory Pensions

THE Canadian Welfare Council holds that "Age seventy is too high for pensions as a matter of right", that is without consideration of means and need. It holds that such pensions should be available for men at sixty-five and women at sixty "or even at lower ages." As such a provision would nearly double the total cost the Council proposes that the system should be contributory, with contributions and pensions covering the whole gainfully occupied population. Persons not covered by the contributory scheme should receive assistance at the pensionable age if proven to be in need, and these conditional pensions should be financed jointly by Dominion and province and be under provincial administration.

The views of the Welfare Council are deserving of the utmost respect as being those of a national body which has devoted much expert study to the problem. The contributory element is however beginning to present certain difficulties which the council may not have foreseen. The growing insistence of the powerful labor unions, especially those of left-wing tendencies, that only "take-home pay" shall be regarded as the actual remuneration of labor means that all welfare contributions deducted at the source will be accompanied by a demand for a wage increase to offset them, which in turn means where the demand is successful the cost of the welfare service will actually be paid for either by the employer or, which is much more probable, by the whole body of consumers of the article produced.

The lowering of the age of entitlement may also have another effect which the Council may not have contemplated. In the not impossible event of a serious condition of unemployment occurring, there will certainly be a demand that recipients of pensions shall give up employment in order to make way for persons without that source of income. This will eventually mean that retirement on reaching the pensionable age will become compulsory, and for such a condition the ages of sixty-five and sixty seem excessively low.

The terms of the Council recommendation imply that the pensions shall be paid only to persons "retiring from active work". It may be argued that this protects the case of the man who desires to remain at work rather than accept a pension; but in industries where the conditions of employment are mainly determined by a union there will be a strong disposition to prohibit the employment of pensionable persons except when there are absolutely no unpensionable persons available for the job.

The term "retiring from active work" is also difficult of application in many cases. It is for example hard to see how a pensioner could be prevented from doing casual work for wages, or from being self-employed if he happens to possess a small plot of land, a small shop or some other source of livelihood. Yet it would be unjust to allow such a man to work, and obtain possibly a large increment of income, while another man whose sole earning power is his skill in a wage-paid industry must sacrifice either his pension or the whole of his earned income.

Discerning Great Men

ONE of the difficulties which Canada must inevitably face owing to her proximity to and intimate relationship with a country twelve times her size is the fact that she has no power to grant certificates of merit to her own outstanding citizens, comparable with those which can be granted by the neighboring nation. No type of certificate of merit carries as much weight as the act of appointment to a post of great responsibility; and Canada simply does not possess any posts of responsibility which can be compared in this respect with the very topmost positions, perhaps a hundred or more in number, in certain vocations in the United States. The presidency of a Canadian railway (both of them run from coast to coast, which no American railway does) is doubtless as high a post as anything corresponding to it in the United States; but with all respect to the size and prestige of the greater Canadian universities we doubt whether the chief office in any one of them can be held to rank with that of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Chicago, Wisconsin and other American institutions. (The observation has no reference to the quality of the men occupying these positions; we are discussing the prestige of the positions themselves.) Similarly no Canadian ecclesiastical position would rank with a certain few positions in the great American cities.

These reflections are called forth by the fact that a Canadian cleric, not actually engaged in preaching work in this country and certainly not widely recognized by Canadians as a great preacher, has been called to the most famous pulpit in New York City—in which metropolis he will find another Canadian occupying another of the chief American pulpits after a career of only moderate recognition in the Dominion. We do not think that the Rev. Dr. R. J. McCracken was any less great a preacher on the last day of his service as professor of theology at McMaster than he was on the first day of his pastorate in Riverside Church, but there was no means by which Canada could confer upon him the accolade which he received through the Riverside call.

This is not an isolated incident; it is the kind of thing which goes on all the time, in academic life, in science, in the arts, in business. We do not know how it can be helped, or even whether there is any reason why it should be helped. It is almost wholly a natural result of the fact that the United States has a vastly bigger population than Canada, and especially a number of much bigger cities. But it is unquestionably encouraged by the fact that Canadians tend to distrust their own ability to evaluate the qualities of their own people. The Americans not only have a Riverside pulpit to which to call Dr. McCracken, but they also have the discernment to see that he was worthy of it.

LITERARY COMMENT

I DIP into Milton and Herbert and Donne.
Occasional couplets of Dryden I con,
But I don't sit me down with these gentles to dine
As I do with Will Shakespeare, a crony of mine.

For Spenser I have a consuming respect,
Though most of his work I feel free to neglect,
But often on pilgrimage joyous I wend
With honest Dan Chaucer, a blithesome old friend.

Towards Steele and Joe Addison, stately and wise,
I bow, but some men of a merrier guise
Are more to my fancy. Contented I am
With Boswell and Goldsmith; especially Lamb.

If Coleridge halts me, if Southey as well
Induces a yawn—the truth I must tell—
I like to sit high on a Windermere hill
With Dorothy Wordsworth, a-worshipping Bill.

J. E. M.

New York Offers Variety of Theatrical Fare.....

"Are You With It?" uproarous musical comedy of Carnival life at the "Century" has an insurance actuary, Wilbur, as hero (Johnny Downs), seen centre with Dolores Grey, curvaceous circus siren.

"What's she got that I haven't got?", demure Joan Roberts (former star of Oklahoma) asks, as she competes with Kathryn Lee (right) for Wilbur's attention.

Wilbur, the precise, gets involved in one hilarious complication after another when he joins the Carnival. And Joan Roberts, as his girl, actually essays a few "bumps" in one of the side-shows.

By Don Stairs

AN itinerant and slightly vagrant Manhattan reporter has returned to offer a few random and inconsequential notes on certain aspects of current Broadway theatrical fare.

This self-imposed task—undertaken with no encouragement from anyone—was to select and review four or five of the current New York shows likely to last through the summer. The project also had the entirely unsolicited aid of the distaff side of the house. If Manhattan-bound Canadian vacationists are not too greatly misled in tossing time and currency to the winds by reason of the illustrated report appearing on these pages, that is all this commentator can hopefully expect.

There are nearly 40 shows scattered mostly around mid-town New York, ranging from the dusty and faded magnificence of the 53-year old "Empire" at 40th Street to the "Century" at 59th Street. But Canadian visitors must bear in mind that the top-flight shows, such as "Oklahoma" and "Carousel", as well as comedies such as "Harvey", "O Mistress Mine", "Dream Girl", or "The Voice of the Turtle", are sold out weeks in advance. Not, of course, that these exhaust the list of shows that would repay a visit, but not all might be considered to suit a vacationist's carefree holiday mood.

For whatever it may mean, the New York dramatic critics met recently to make their season's award to the best play but came to no agreement. They just sort of nodded in the direction of "Carousel."

By careful prearrangement, we were able to view the following current Broadway attractions: "Harvey", "Are You With It?", "O Mistress Mine", "Lute Song", and "Three To Make Ready". It made a five-decker sandwich with ingredients to suit every taste. So, with a low bow to the press representatives assisting, these pages are decorated with faces figures and scenes from the above mentioned plays.

Incidentally, these press agent gentry certainly carry on their occupation in the damnedest sort of places. Some are up unattractive alleys. But there is one sumptuous abode—that of the Theatre Guild Inc. on West 53rd St., a once elegant whitestone private mansion.

In New York theatre seats as well as food prices are at their peak. Orchestra chairs rate $4.80 to $6.60 each, plus 75 cents if bought through a hotel or ticket agent. There is plenty of choice in edibles, especially in the seafood restaurants, but prices are likewise high. Send 5 cents (American) to the New York *Herald Tribune*, West 41st Street, and they will send you an excellent list of investigated places to dine, with street addresses, telephone numbers, prices and description of food served, etc. It's the slickest New York restaurant guide extant. Now what about those five shows? Well here goes:

"ARE YOU WITH IT?"—At the Shubert Theatre, West 44th Street. Produced by Kollmer & Gardiner, it is a typical Broadway song and dance show with a story derived from the novel "Slightly Perfect".

This is characteristically gay divertissement for the T.B.M. and his wife. The chorus line is comely and youthful. It boasts "no ballet". I put my money on Joan (ex-Oklahoma) Roberts. You should keep one eye on her for the future and both eyes on her opulent charms in this show of carnival life. Johnny Downs competently paces her through the entertainment and is a newcomer who certainly can sing, dance and act. The story is inconsequential, but who cares as long as it is adequate for the routines it has to sustain. You might even hear one of its songs on the radio some time—"This Is My Beloved".

"O MISTRESS MINE"— At the Empire Theatre, Broadway and 40th Street. It is a production of the Theatre Guild and John C. Wilson and was directed by Mr. Lunt. He and his wife, Lynn Fontanne, appear along with Nick Van Patten, a handsome 17-year-old who, if he ever gets to Hollywood, will surely be the bobby-soxers' delight.

Here is a "must" for any theatre-goer. The story concerns Lunt who, as Canadian-born Sir John Fletcher, has been imported into the British

Rose Inghram, Garry Davis and Ray Bolger at the Adelphi Theatre in "Three to Make Ready"—hailed as best Revue since the Band Wagon.

Bolger is unforgettable in his doleful impersonation of the "Sad Sack".

Bibi Osterwald, Ray Bolger and Jane Deering as Auntie Plum, Clyde Griffiths and June Alden in a satire on "Oklahoma" and "Carousel".

. . . To Manhattan-Bound Canadian Vacationists

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne (Sir John and Olivia in "O Mistress Mine", current Theatre Guild production at the "Empire",) are living an idyllic if unconventional life until . . .

. . . they have to explain their relations to Olivia's seventeen-year-old son, Michael (Dick Van Patten). The result is all that you could expect and the Lunts make the most of it.

Cabinet as a wartime tank-production expert. Separated from his wife, but not divorced, he is comfortably and gaily "living in sin" with Olivia Brown, played by Lynn Fontanne. Olivia has a son, Michael played by Dick Van Patten, who was sent to Winnipeg in 1940. Acquiring there a nice line of leftist double talk, and worshipping at the shrine of Professor Laski, he returns to England unexpectly in 1943 to embarrass his mother who is living so intimately with Sir John and hasn't gotten round to the sort of story she must invent to explain her marital circumstances. Michael has decided opinions on the situation and about Sir John, whom he considers a reactionary to be flayed with stiff bluntness. The narrative is worked out in terms of superb theatrical competence and you'd better hustle down to the Empire before the Lunts take it into their heads to return to their Wisconsin farm in July.

"LUTE SONG"—At the Plymouth Theatre, West 48th Street. Described in the program as "a love story with music". The narrative is derived from the famous 500-year old Chinese play "Pi-Pa-Ki", which I believe runs for days and days.

Theatre patrons will lean no less heavily on following that beauteous vision of loveliness, Mary Martin. The rather slight musical score is given an Oriental twist by the famous Raymond Scott. The deviltry, it may be noted, of Prince Nieou, the Imperial Preceptor, who is responsible for the play's sombre undertone, is relieved by a script of most ingratiating humor. The Chinese lute, by way of explanation, is a sort of anemic mandolin. The story starts out as usual—boy meets girl—boy loves girl—boy marries girl—but after that, well its just a hell of a lot of complications.

"HARVEY"—The six-foot, one-and-a-half-inch invisible rabbit is at the Forty-Eighth Street Theatre, 48th Street. It is the Pulitzer Prize play of 1945, written by Mary Chase and features Frank Fay and Josephine Hull.

To hear Frank Fay tell how this beast came to life and how he knew its name is unforgettable. The play has been running since 1944 with nearly 650 performances without a single seat unsold. It is now selling 12 weeks in advance and according to the suave and gracious Mr. Kilpatrick, the play's press representative, will still be going strong four or five years from now. But please don't wait. Here you will find the answer to the mystery and miracle of what constitutes good theatre, expertly produced and perfectly cast.

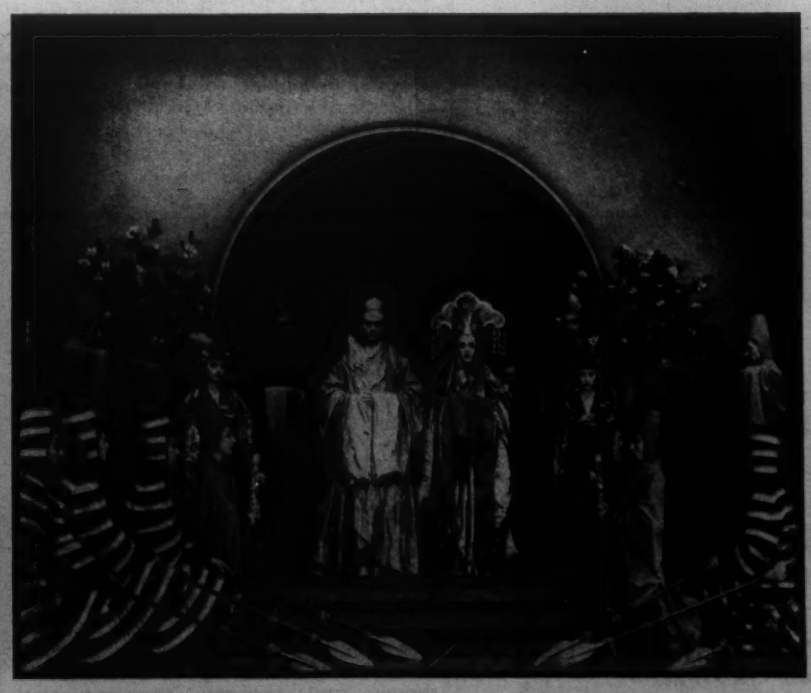
One must have lived the almost 50 years that is credited to Mr. Frank Fay to appreciate just one significant line spoken quietly. Says he: "For 40 years I struggled with reality; but I am happy to say that I conquered it at last." At another significant turning point in the play, a taxicab jehu remarks, "He will go into that room for a few minutes. When he comes out he will be a perfectly normal human being—and you know what bastards they are." It seems silly to say that you must try to see "Harvey" because "Harvey" just doesn't exist except in the imagination of Mr. Frank Fay, or Elwood P. Dowd, as he is known in the play. But just try, for if successful, you will chuckle over it for weeks after.

"THREE TO MAKE READY"—At the Adelphi Theatre, 152 West 54th Street, with Ray Bolger. John Murray Anderson devised and staged the entire production which was designed by Donald Oenslager.

One of New York's best critics captioned his review of this show as "The Best Revue Since 'The Band Wagon'." Maybe, maybe—but certainly since Victor Moore has disappeared from the New York stage, Ray Bolger has all that it takes to satisfy this reviewer. This suave young prodigy can combine high comedy in his antic legs and flexible physiognomy as can no other comedian of recent days. He contrives to be funny without being offensive in a somewhat scatological bedroom scene with which the show opens. His impersonation of the Sad Sack trying to get back home and out of the army is dolefully comical. He also manages to infuse life into a none too funny satire on "Oklahoma."

"Lute Song" at the Plymouth Theatre leans heavily on oriental pageantry and color. Sets and costumes by Robert Edmond Jones are things of splendor. Standing, Princess Nieou-chi (Helen Craig) with lady-in-waiting.

. . . s star is Mary Martin, as the wife (right centre). The complications . . . hat follow her marriage to Tsai-Yong (Yul Brynner, right) are strictly . . .



. . . Oriental ones, such as his forced second marriage to Princess Nieou-chi (above). The play is filled with many such eye-filling spectacles.

Frank Fay at the 48th Street Theatre tells his sister all about Harvey.

Canada's Tourist Trade Is In Grave Jeopardy

By JOHN C. DENT

Canada expects to do a $300,000,000 tourist business in 1946—which makes the tourist business one of the country's largest enterprises, well worth protecting and expanding. Instead, we have been slipping by competitive standards for many years. We have depleted our natural resources while the United States has been improving hers. We have neglected our services and standards while those in other countries have gone ahead fast. We have gypped our visitors at almost every turn. We haven't been giving value for money.

Because of the world situation, we will continue to do a good tourist business this year—and probably for a couple more. This means that we have time to rectify the situation. Are we smart enough to do so?

THE tourist business is big business in Canada—one of the biggest. This year Canadians expect to do a $300,000,000 tourist trade. Such a profitable enterprise obviously is worth protecting—expanding, if possible. Thus it is worthwhile to ask what we are doing about it—why we deserve to have a tourist business which is of value to almost every person in the Dominion?

Sadly enough, an examination of the subject is likely to reveal the fact that we don't deserve to continue to be considered a first-rate vacationland. Competitively, we are losing our position!

It is easy to discover why Canada became a vacationland in the first place. Most of her visitors came from the United States—a country whose rapid growth and industrialization led to the destruction of many natural beauties which stood in the way of progress. Her forests were felled, her game animals and fish were killed, places of scenic splendor were chosen for factory and residential sites. Canada had what the United States had lost.

Therefore large numbers of U.S. people started to holiday in Canada. They were attracted by the scenery, by the seacoasts and lakes and rivers. They came to play—to hunt and fish, to swim and sail, to dance and to romance. But that was many years ago.

Realized Their Mistake

During those years, however, a lot of changes took place in the United States. Especially since the advent of the automobile, the U.S., has been developing an increasing interest in the tourist business. Almost every region has a hard-working, intelligent bureau devoted to promoting this business. It offers all kinds of services to pleasure travellers. It provides excellent facilities at—in most cases—reasonable cost. In the meantime also, the people of the United States realized that it was a mistake to destroy beauty spots, to kill off the game. Large-scale conservation and beautification projects were launched. Forests were protected. Fish were planted in lakes and streams under conditions which permitted them to become plentiful. Even larger animals, such as deer, are found in quite large numbers in many of the older States.

While this has been going on in the U. S., Canada has gone along in the same old way—talking a little about conservation from time to time but doing little. What Canadian forest is safe from the woodsman's axe? Not that scientific thinning of trees is bad, but the Canadian system has been to do things the easy way, the immediately-profitable way—which means cutting down all the marketable timber in a region, leaving it an unattractive waste.

We in Canada have suffered from what might be termed an "abundance complex"—we have felt that our resources were so vast and our population so small that we could not possibly run out of anything. Well—where are our forests now? For that matter, where is our game? How many experienced deer hunters returned last year without having seen a deer? How many duck hunters didn't experience a single good shoot this year or last? And, how many fishermen are there who can be reasonably sure of getting their limit half-a-dozen times in a season? In other words, our resources of game fish have become depleted.

Not Much to Brag About

No longer have we the vast numbers of game animals and fish to act as an inducement to tourists. It is unfortunate that we haven't much to brag about in the matter of size of individual specimens caught, either. Of all the game fish we boast about, fresh-water and salt, there are only four types of which the largest specimen recorded was caught in Canadian waters...the wall-eyed pike, pickerel, brook trout and lake trout. Is it fair to say that these are not the varieties which are sought by the majority of fishermen?

We have been wasting our natural resources at the same time that the United States has been rebuilding hers. There are other examples: when it is necessary to deepen a waterway, we dredge the unwanted material from the bottom and heap it in unsightly piles along the shore—changing places of beauty into eyesores. Admittedly, it would be an expensive matter to dispose of it otherwise. In the United States, though, they have learned that it pays in the long run to spend this extra money and preserve the natural attractions of the country.

Our worst fault, however, is in the treatment of our visitors. Of course, we're long on hospitality. We're friendly as all get out! But the game we play them is likely to be steeped in extortion and fraud. It isn't only people from the United States we clip—anybody who comes from a distance is fair game. It is a racket practised by all kinds of people, and one which our police departments excel in. For evidence, look at the traffic cases in the average Canadian community. Two-to-one most of those who pay have come from a distance. Inasmuch as the traffic-control signs in the average town are inadequate and placed where you'd never expect to find them, and considering the fact that the average traveller is many miles away before the traffic ticket catches up to him and will not return to fight his case, this is nothing short of a racket.

They used to do things like that in the United States, too, until they learned that it wasn't good business. Now the police of a tourist-conscious town will put a ticket on a traffic-violator's car, saying something like: "We hope you have enjoyed your stay in Blankville. You have parked in a no-parking area—a circumstance which usually calls for a summons. Since you are a visitor, this ticket has not been issued. We hope you will come again." Which is better business?

The police are not exceptional in making things tough for the tourist. When you have been on a trip and have had mechanical trouble with your car—what sort of service did

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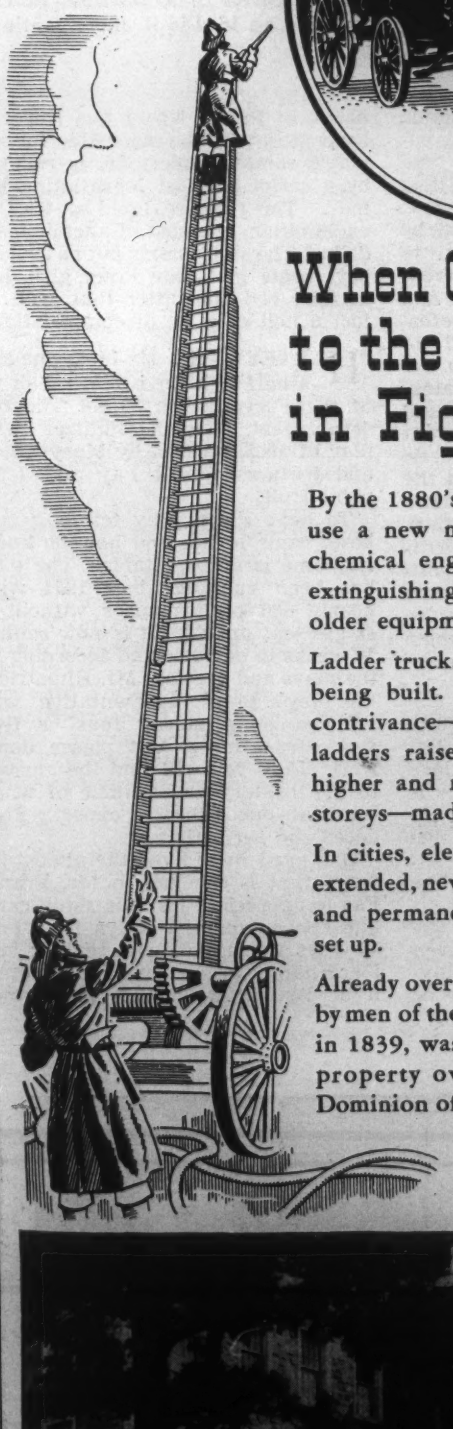
GORE SURVEYS *Fire Protection* IN CANADA

Toronto bought its first chemical engine (right) in 1884 for $2,500. Its first aerial turntable truck (85-ft. extension ladder), bought in 1888, was smashed in the "Globe" fire of 1895. Rebuilt, it remained in use till 1904.



When Chemicals Came to the Aid of Water in Fighting Fires

By the 1880's, Canadian cities had begun to use a new method of fighting fire, when chemical engines, mounting tanks of fire-extinguishing compounds, were added to older equipment.

Ladder trucks carrying longer ladders were being built. And in the late 80's a new contrivance—the aerial turntable truck, with ladders raised mechanically to carry hose higher and rescue those trapped in upper storeys—made its appearance.

In cities, electric alarm signals were being extended, new "fire halls" built and equipped, and permanent forces of full-time firemen set up.

Already over forty years old, GORE, founded by men of the Gore District of Upper Canada in 1839, was steadily reaching out to serve property owners across the expanding Dominion of Canada.

4-46

you get? The usual thing is to be charged top rates for a job which is calculated merely to get you far enough along the road to ensure that you will not come back to raise Cain. (Or maybe the writer has been unfortunate in his experiences.) At any rate, in tourist-conscious parts of the United States, a good deal has been done to eradicate this sort of thing.

Standards are higher in the United States. Take washrooms, for instance. Our service stations are likely to carry a sign that the washrooms are inspected — which is dandy, except that it must be a miserable job for somebody to go around inspecting the service-station washrooms in Canada, since so many of them are filthy. Across the border, washrooms are inclined to be spotless at all times. Maybe that isn't important?

Gasoline and Oil Prices

While on the subject of service stations, it is worthy of note that gasoline costs fifty per cent more in Canada. That isn't the fault of the gasoline sellers entirely — taxes are too high. But what about the price of oil — nearly twice as much? Why should people drive through Canada when their dollars will buy so much more in the States?

Highways in Canada are inferior to those to be found in corresponding territories in the United States. This is natural in view of our respective area-to-population ratios, but there is reason to feel that we don't do all we could to improve our main roads. Our governments tend to spend years on roadbuilding projects which could be completed more economically if done quickly. Junk-heaps are all too prevalent along our highways, as are ugly signs, shack-like hamburg-stands, and unpainted buildings.

For that matter, considering the fact that we are trying to sell our country as a place of beauty—what are we doing to beautify our towns? Suppose you try this test: consider any town in the middle of your favorite holiday area—think of the highway approach, the water approach to the docks, the highway exit. Think of the main street. Isn't it true that you are thinking of a collection of unpainted buildings, of uncut weeds and unkempt property? Even in the main section, isn't there a noticeable lack of paint and of repairs? Perhaps you prefer to try the opposite test — to try to think of a clean, pretty, well-kept and well painted town. Can you do it? It is easier to think of such a town south of the border. How many people have been impressed by how much neater the coal docks at Clayton N.Y., say, are than are coal docks in Canadian tourist towns?

Hotel Vegetables

If you are an average person, you give quite a lot of thought to what you are going to do with your vacation. In the first place, the time is brief, and comes only once a year. You don't want to waste that time. In the second place, it costs money—quite a lot of money.

Meals are very important to a holiday-maker. Yet how common it is, in the middle of the fresh-vegetable season, to find hotel dining rooms and restaurants serving canned vegetables.

The province of Quebec has an edge over most parts of Canada in serving attractive meals. Quebec, incidentally, has a more intelligent attitude toward liquor, too, which appeals to many people in search of a holiday. Many civilized people object to having to answer a government questionnaire to buy a bottle, having to go into an unpleasant beverage room to buy a glass of beer. Perhaps Ontario's recent legislation presages a new approach to administration of liquor sales throughout Canada. This would go a long way toward making foreign tourists enjoy Canada more.

Every typical American enjoys a good cup of coffee, and every Briton likes a good cup of tea. Yet many good-sized tourist towns do not possess a single restaurant which is able to brew either one. How can we expect to hold on to our tourist business if we cannot even supply such simple things as a decent cup of tea or coffee?

The situation is, then, that Canada's tourist trade came about because she had certain natural advantages. In recent years, the United States has, however, worked to develop her own tourist attractions. Now she possesses amazing national parks which can equal the grandeur of anything in Canada. They are serviced by up-to-date tourist facilities. The State of California alone now does a tourist business twice as big as that of the whole of Canada. We have been unprogressive. We have not protected and improved what we had. Now there is a good chance that we will slip backwards if we do not make an intelligent effort to advance, to rectify our mistakes.

Fortunately, fate has handed us some time to get our house in order. Indications are that we will receive $300,000,000 from tourists this year—and that certainly isn't horse-food! It is enough to make the tourist trade one of our very largest industries. There are a number of reasons why we should receive record numbers of tourists this year, and possibly for a couple of years to come—and they are not concerned too closely with the excellence of what we have to offer as a vacationland. In the first place, travel from America to lands beyond the oceans will be almost impossible for pleasure purposes for some time to come. This means that holiday areas in the United States will be crowded beyond capacity and that Canada will receive much of the overflow.

This is particularly likely since Canada has curbed inflation to an extent that prices for a majority of things are below the U.S. level for the present. Further, visitors from the United States will find their dollars going even farther because of the foreign exchange situation. Therefore we can expect a considerable influx of U.S. visitors.

Canada's work in producing for the war, in fighting the war, and in training Empire airmen under the Commonwealth Plan has created in Britain and other countries a lot of interest in Canada. We may expect, therefore, a fairly large number of visitors from abroad.

Altogether we shall have a good tourist year in 1946. However, unless we give the matter some serious attention, unless we take immediate steps to foster and protect and develop our tourist industry, to see that every tourist is a satisfied customer, then we may expect a falling-off in the tourist trade as soon as travel conditions get back to normal in other countries. Fortunately, we have time—have we the will to take advantage of the time?

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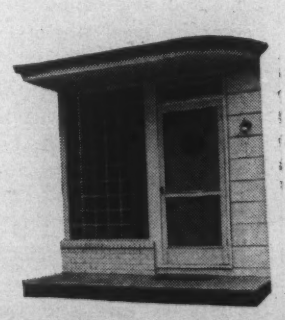

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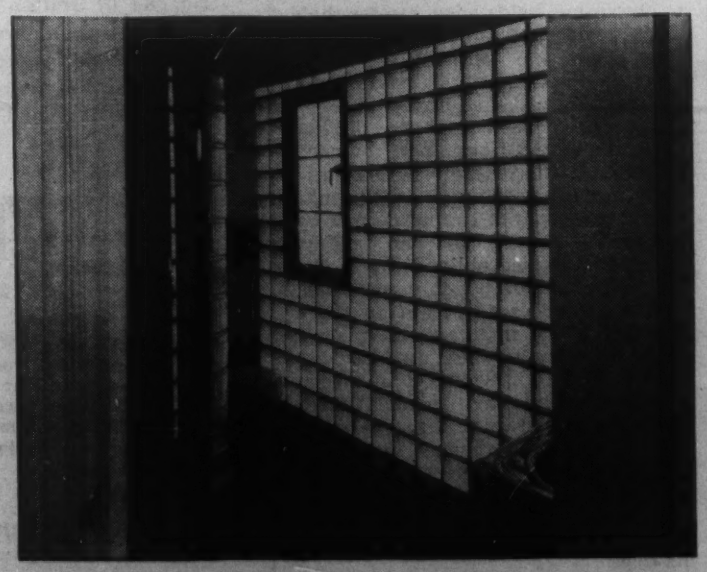

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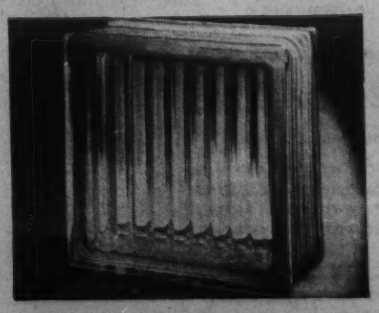

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OTTAWA LETTER

Failure of Conference Places All Provinces in Difficult Position

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE rock on which the Premiers' Conference split was the incompatability of the theory of Confederation put forward by Premier Duplessis with the underlying philosophy of the Dominion Government's postwar program. It is quite true that even if that rock had not been there the Conference might have soon foundered on the barrier between the Dominion offer and the Ontario counter-proposal, but that will remain a hypothetical point for historians, since it was never put to the final test. The Conference was already over when Premier Duplessis left for Quebec City to receive the acclaim of *Union Nationale* supporters as "Savior of the Province of Quebec." It is interesting to read that this triumphant reception was prepared at least as early as Thursday, before the outcome of the Conference was decided. One can draw from this fact either the inference that Premier Duplessis was to be hailed as a "Savior" whether he stood out against the Dominion offer, or agreed to sign it; or that at least as early as Thursday the Quebec delegation had already shut the door to any further negotiations with the other members of the conference, though appearing to continue discussions.

In any event, a careful examination of the stand taken by the *Union Nationale* leader suggests that there never was the slightest possibility of an agreement on the Dominion proposals of last August, and that all the subsequent discussions and negotiations have been unreal and pointless. Inasmuch as the principles of the Dominion offer were exactly the same in August 1945 as they were in April 1946, it now seems rather a pity that Premier Duplessis did not say frankly last autumn that he quarreled with the fundamental basis of the Dominion offer and that it would be useless to approach Quebec unless it was changed. Or he might have stated clearly the stand of his government, and made a counter-offer. Thus the Dominion and the other eight provinces would not only have been saved a lot of money and effort, but they would not have lost nine valuable months toying with a new approach to postwar problems which never had the slightest chance of being acceptable to Quebec.

Distortions of Fact

Having listened to every word spoken at the public plenary sessions by Hon. Maurice Duplessis, I find it difficult not to conclude that his contributions to the premiers' parley have fallen far short of what the rest of Canada might have expected from a province which is so rich, in intelligence and charm. Apart from reiterating in terms always borrowed from the symbolism of matriarchy his determination to preserve the autonomy of Quebec (and everyone at the Conference paid at least lip-service to the same objective), Maurice Duplessis' major contribution to the Conference which began last August was to advance erroneous and fallacious theories of the character of the Canadian Confederation,—distortion which must have caused Sir George E. Cartier, among others, to roll over heavily in his grave.

For, with due respect to the present premier of Quebec, Confederation was *not* a pact between fully autonomous and sovereign states, recorded at Westminster with the Imperial Parliament acting merely as a notary of the contract (Mr. Duplessis' actual description). Nor was it intended to preserve such sovereign bodies as separate and compartmentalized states in a loose confederacy of autonomies. Nor did the British North America Act give the provinces any "priority" in direct taxation. Nobody can spend much time in the records of Confederation without realizing that the Fathers (including Cartier, Langevin and others) intended to set up a strong federal union, with the residue of power in the national government, avoiding the "reversionary state rights" which had so nearly torn the American Union apart. They fully appreciated the value of the federal principle, and took steps to preserve it, but they thought they were also creating a great North American Nation. And Premier Duplessis, cannot rewrite history to suit the views of the extreme autonomists.

Premier Duplessis put himself on record as opposing change, as standing firm on "fundamentals of the constitution," and as being opposed to subsidies as a "vicious principle." One wonders if he can have thought through the fearful effect such a rigid attitude would have on modern Quebec. He would be the first to suffer if any government at Ottawa ever took him at his word and left him to the mercy of the "fundamentals of the constitution" of 1867, and refused to pay subsidies on the ground that they were "vicious".

For, unhappily for the provincial governments, the B.N.A. Act left to the provinces loads like education, public welfare, provincial highways, unemployment relief, public health and so on, which have been growing mightily in their cost year by year, and at the same time it made quite inadequate fiscal provision for financing such services. It is quite true that for the first thirty years the burden was tolerable, without any increase in transfers from the Dominion Government. Now it is quite insupportable, as the province of Quebec will very quickly discover.

To carry the vast and growing burden of these provincial services the constitution gave Quebec only one tax right, the right to share the field of direct taxation with the Dominion.

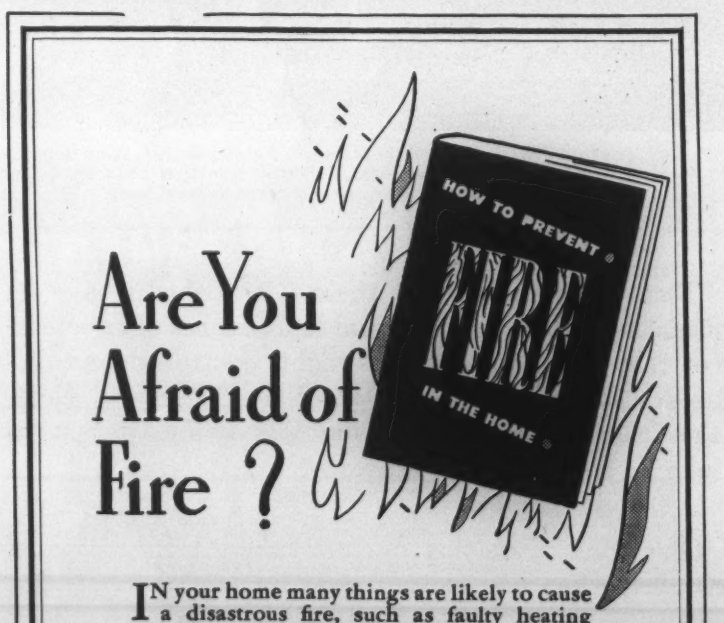
No Provincial "Priority"

Premier Duplessis' theory of provincial "priority" in the direct tax field cannot be substantiated either by constitutional history or modern experience. The B.N.A. Act gave the Dominion the authority to raise money *"by any mode or system of taxation."* If Quebec stands unalterably by the constitution, so can Ottawa. The B.N.A. Act gives the national government full right to collect direct taxes and the courts have confirmed that right. The blunt truth is that all the provinces have been placed in an impossible position by our failure to bring the constitution in line with the economic and social development of Canada.

Most of the provinces see that. They know there is no Salvation for them in this appeal to lay no unhallowed hand on the letter of the Constitution of 1867. They need far more ample fiscal resources than they were given by the B.N.A. Act, if they are to discharge their modern responsibilities. And since there has, so far, been no formula offered which would enable all the provinces to obtain tax fields adequate for their needs, without also creating economic chaos, this help must come to them in the way of transfers from the revenues collected by Ottawa.

The end of the conference did not mean the end of Dominion-Provincial Relations. The problem is there and it is rapidly growing in magnitude and urgency. If it cannot be met by a frontal attack, it will be approached in some oblique way. The Dominion cannot possibly toss back to the provinces the right to share the direct tax field and then leave them callously to their own devices. Several Provinces would, under such a policy, be in grave financial difficulty inside of two or three years. If no agreement is reached, we shall soon be back in the era of the 1930's, with patchwork, *ad hoc* subsidy adjustments provided from time to as this and that province gets in beyond its depth.

Last week was not one of those historic occasions of which the true lover of Canada can be very proud.



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***Reprinted from The Standard, May 4 Issue.**

The Padre Returns!

WALDO SMITH is a greying, lean man of 45, typical in a way of his class and vocation, yet made individual through the grim experience of war. He probably never will be rich and his ambitions would seem pitifully inadequate to worldly men. Some of his best friends have asked him why he will not move to the city where the results of his education and experience would be spread among a greater number of people but his resolution remains unchanged. He is a country minister of the United Church of Canada and he wants to stay that way. He is happiest with farmers and villagers. He talks their language and understands them. He says that among the quiet, plowed fields of Grafton, Ontario, mid-way between Kingston and Toronto, he can "take time out for living," a statement which overlooks the fact that the majority of city dwellers never work as hard as Dr. Smith and would be exhausted in a week if they followed him around.

Waldo Smith joined the chaplain's service in the summer of 1940 and went overseas in June, 1941. He was attached to the 1st Canadian Armored Brigade. During the raid on Dieppe, Capt. Smith was the padre who read from the 6th Chapter of the Ephesians as the landing barge floated towards shore. He took part in the Sicilian campaign and the battle of Italy. He was awarded the Military Cross for evacuating wounded under gunfire but was himself a casualty. Jaundice and malaria weakened him so much that he was returned to England in March, 1945, where he was given the job of setting up a school of Christian citizenship for Canadian troops in England. He was sent home in July. He returned to Grafton in October after a siege at the Chorley Park Hospital in Toronto. The members of his church had kept the charge open for him and his wife and children had continued to live in the manse while he was overseas.

Waldo Smith returned to Grafton with his health impaired but his character vastly improved. His people were amazed and delighted at the transformation.

"The minister's a different man since he came back from the war," they say approvingly.

No one in Grafton but his wife calls him by his first name. "I expect people guard their language when I'm around," he says, "but I hope it's not because I'm a moral policeman. I hope it is because I represent something people feel they should have."

He says the war strengthened his faith in God, made it more vital. "It taught me a great deal about men and even more about myself. A padre goes through all manner of stress that he wouldn't in civil life."

His people, he feels, look to him for inspiration as they worship on Sunday. "They expect me to be an example of how a Christian man should live. They hope I will teach their children the Christian way of life in classes, in clubs and in games. People like to think of their minister as a personal friend to whom they can bring any problem. This is the Protestant confession."

He admits that sometimes he is shocked but he tries to understand. He smoked occasionally overseas but doesn't any more. "Smoking was psychological with me," he explains. "I did it when I was lonely." He doesn't drink on principle but he says the army taught him why other men drink. "I have felt the reasons myself."

"My ambitions are awfully humble. I guess if the kids grow up and think they have a good Pop, it will be O.K. If they think what I say on Sunday is consistent with what I do seven days a week at home I'll be happy.

"My worldliness takes a peculiar form. I want to live in the country for the rest of my life. I know my people better and I can take a more active part in the life of the community. Besides, look at the skiing out here. Anyway, I'll have to live in the country on my pension. My wife will keep hens and I'll keep a cow."

When he retires at 68, Dr. Smith will get $20 annually for every year of service or $780 a year. The average pension now received by retired ministers of the United Church is $577 and a campaign is now under way to improve the status of the Pension Fund. His present salary is $1,600 a year with a $200 allowance for his battered 1931 Pontiac with which he visits the families who are scattered within the 60 square miles of his charge.

His two immediate ambitions are ecclesiastic. He wants a spire for the church at Wicklow and a Hammond organ for the Grafton church. For the rest, he is content to work hard, romp with his kids, help out with the family chores, preach decent sermons, and slowly regain his health.

The Standard

231 St James St. W., Montreal

★ **The story of this humble, yet heroic country parson who returned from the wars, appeared as an eight-page photo story in The Standard's rotogravure section on May 4th. It is an excellent example of the human-interest touch in news reporting, and evidence of The Standard's photo-story technique that consistently earns maximum readership.**

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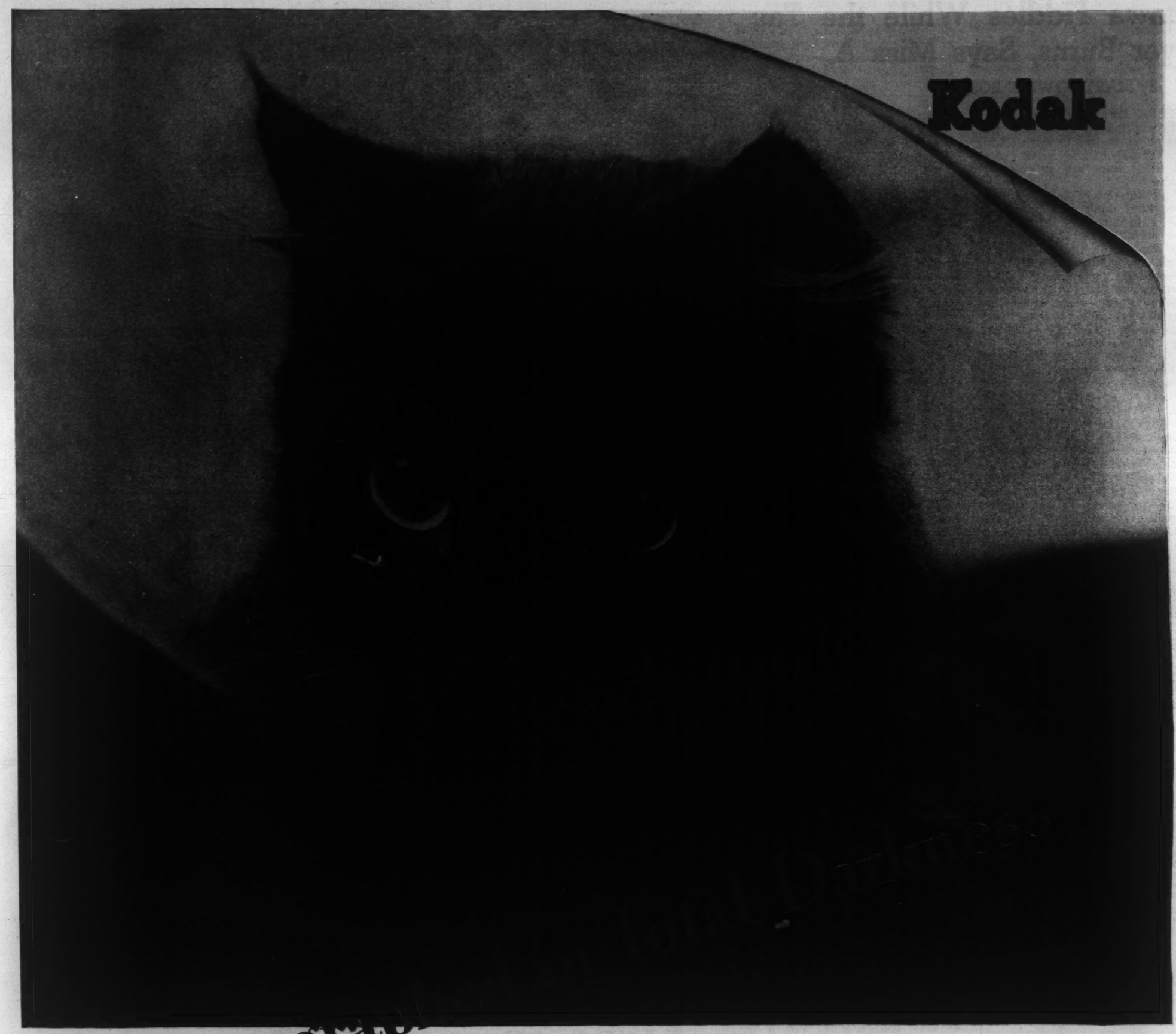

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Ottawa Fiddles While the Tax Payer Burns, Says Miss A.

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"NATURALLY one expects a high income tax in wartime," Miss A. said as we waited in the stocking lineup, "There's at least some excuse for it when wars are so ruinously expensive."

We inched slowly forward, "The cheaper kind don't pay," the lady behind said to her companion, "besides wrinkling at the knees."

"But what I do object to," Miss A. went on, "is paying income tax so that people can sit around in Ottawa running up hotel bills at our expense and doing nothing except wreck Confederation. Goodness knows they penalize us for every day we're late paying our income tax. What we ought to do is penalize them for every day they're late in reducing it."

"Of course even the best of them are bound to snag," said the lady behind. "If you get them long enough they wrinkle, and if you get them short enough they run."

"If women took a little interest in something besides nylons," Miss A. said raising her voice a little, "they might be able to do something about it." She stepped up to the counter and made her purchase and the saleslady closed her book and put up a sign, "Temporarily Out of Nylons."

"At least we could write to the papers," Miss A. said, "We could notify our members and hold public meetings of protest. It isn't as if we were helpless."

"Of course we can always paint our legs," the lady behind said philosophically.

"Before we're through with this, Miss A. said as we came away, "We'll have a Provincial Tax, a Federal Tax, a ten dollar Social Welfare tax, and a poll tax, besides paying special compensation taxes to both governments to make up for their taking taxes away from each other."

"I know, but what can you do about it," I said hopelessly.

"Well I know this much, before I pay any poll tax I'll stop paying taxes altogether," Miss A. said with spirit.

"Why not just tell the Government that you are willing to accept a subsidy in return for withdrawing from the personal income tax payment field?" I said, "That's the way they do it."

"There are other ways," Miss A. said, "And I mean to examine them."

I shook my head. "It won't do you any good," I said, "Every time you mix with the government it's tails you lose, polls they win."

MISS A. telephoned me a day or two later. "I wish you'd come over," she said, "I've been going into the matter of personal reduction in the income tax field and I'd like your opinion."

She met me at the door and led me into the living-room. A copy of "Your Income Tax" lay open on the table together with a litter of income tax forms.

"It's rather more difficult than I realized," she said. She looked flushed and aggrieved. "I must say, the way they've got everything hedged round with Item this and footnote that and warnings of penalties they seem to take a very cynical view of the integrity of the taxpayer."

I pulled up a chair and sat down. "We'll start with Deductible Items from Net Income," I said briskly. "What did you pay out for instance in Donations to Charitable Institutions last year?"

Miss A. considered. "Not so much in actual dollars and cents, she said, "but if you start to figure it out in terms of volunteer time contributed it should work out to say thirty-five dollars a week at the lowest possible estimate. Here, just a minute—"

She searched among the litter on the table and brought out a list, "Anglican Laywomen's Association, Progressive Conservative Women's Association, Vegetarian Association, Anti-Noise League, Anti-Pigeon League, Anti-Vivisection League—"

"Of course I know all that," I said, "but what have you actually got to show for it?"

Miss A. flushed proudly. "Only those fine intangibles that are reflected in a more cultivated and democratic society," she said.

"You have to have it on paper," I said, "It says here 'Attach lists in duplicate with receipts.'"

"THAT'S exactly what I object to," Miss A. said, "The suspicious counting-house attitude. Money, money, money, as if nothing else mattered to them." She picked up Form T-1 General and studied it rather gloomily. "Of course there's the Medical Expenses item," she said after a moment.

"Your health's perfect," I said.

"I had sinus trouble last spring," Miss A. said.

"Yes, but you didn't go to a hospital," I said, "You just treated yourself at home. You can't very well charge the Government up with fifty cents worth of Friar's Balsam."

Miss A. gave an angry laugh. "That's the way they encourage physical fitness in this country," she said, "They tax you for it."

"Well there's nothing you can do about it," I said, "What's this list—'Venetian Blind repair, rings on coffee table, bathroom plunger—'"

"Depreciation," Miss A. said quickly, "They're supposed to allow for that."

"You can't do that either," I said, "It says here in Note A under Item 28, 'Do not include depreciation on residence of tax-payer.'"

"Yes, but I'm getting round that by entering my apartment as Committee Rooms," Miss A. said, "That's what it is practically all the time."

"I know, but you live here," I pointed out.

"Well I have to live somewhere don't I?" Miss A. said irritably, "If I'm willing to sleep and eat in Committee Rooms the Government ought to be satisfied."

"It won't be," I said.

"Then it's about time we changed the Government," said Miss A.

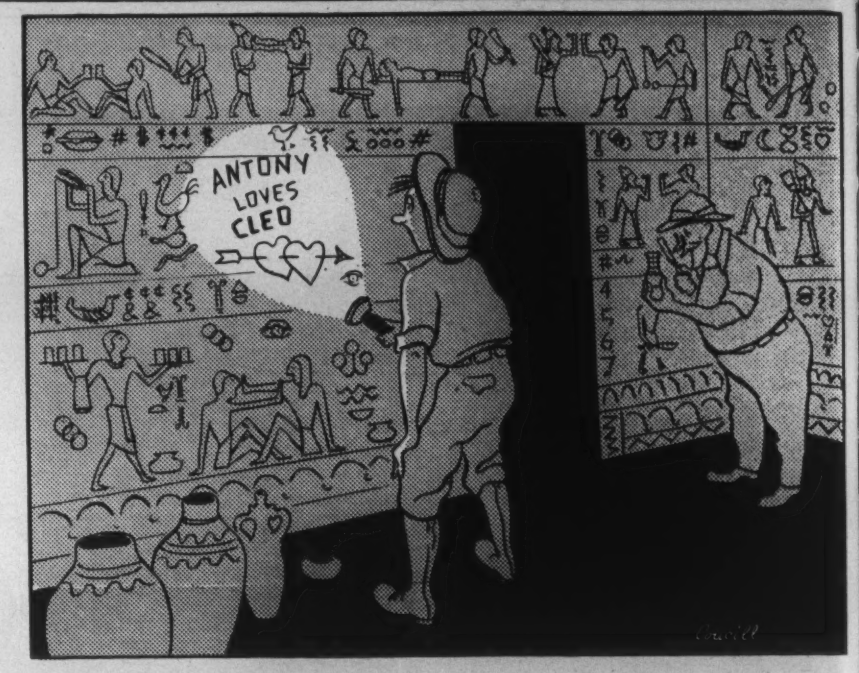
I TURNED T 1-General over, studying it carefully. "How about this Item, 'Gifts to His Majesty?'" I asked.

"I thought about that," Miss A. said, "Only I'm not quite sure how to go about it."

I considered. "His Majesty would be awfully difficult to buy for," I said, "He probably just has everything. . . . How about shirts, everybody needs shirts."

"Don't be vulgar," Miss A. said indignantly, "Besides wherever could you get shirts?"

"Cufflinks," I said, "Men's Gift Toiletries, military brushes—"



"No, it has to be a monetary gift," Miss A. said, "only it says in 'Your Income Tax' that it is inadvisable to give a gift to His Majesty unless it will reduce the assessment by an amount that exceeds the amount of the gift."

"Well I must say that's a pretty mercenary attitude to take to a gift to His Majesty," I said.

"The whole thing is mercenary," Miss A. said bitterly, "As far as I can discover there isn't a shred of decent human consideration in the whole Income Tax setup." She sighed, "About the only thing left to do I guess is to re-allocate my personal income tax on a rental basis from the Federal to the Provincial field. And collect the rent myself."

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Dominion Government Given Freer Hand by Conference's Failure

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE social welfare program on which the Dominion Government has embarked involves a good deal of redistribution of income—of taking from the rich by taxation to give to the needy by grants. The principles and methods of this redistribution are naturally those favored by the majority of the Dominion's population, that is to say the English-speaking element, whose social welfare system is widely different from, and much more state-managed than, that of Quebec. The effect of the redistribution is, undeniably, to take from the richer provinces and to give to the poorer, and Ontario is the chief of the richer provinces.

When it embarked on its social welfare program—which was chiefly intended, we may as well remember, to head off the threatening forward march of Socialism,—the Dominion undoubtedly hoped that one special feature of that program, extremely favorable to Quebec, would prevent that province from going to extremes in its opposition to the program as a whole, with its vast transfer of social responsibility from the provinces to Ottawa. That hope has been disappointed. On mature consideration it can be seen that it was not a very good hope anyhow. Quebec stands neither to gain nor to lose by the redistribution process, financially speaking, and it was quite easy for its Government to indicate to its people that if the baby bonus business were left to the provinces it would in Quebec be managed with much more generosity to large families than the Dominion was proposing. Add to this the instinctive repugnance of a minority element for any increase in the power of the central authority, and you get exactly what has happened.

Of Ontario the Dominion Government can never have had much hope, further than that it might not, if it found itself alone, care to push too far a resistance which would then seem to be merely the disinclination of the rich to be taxed to help the poor. But with Quebec in full support the attitude of Ontario has appeared much more respectable; and provincialist feeling is pretty strong in Ontario anyhow, especially when the Liberals are in power at Ottawa. If Mr. Bracken were the head of the Dominion Government he would have proposed something very much like the present arrangements, and Ontario would have accepted them, while Quebec would have resisted just the same. There seems little doubt that Mr. Duplessis has greatly strengthened himself with his electors by his firm stand.

What About Welfare?

The Dominion has not one iota less constitutional power than it had before the Conference broke up. But it has a good deal less of *effective* practical power than it would have had if the Conference had succeeded, and for the purposes of its social welfare program it has a good deal less prestige.

Mr. King has unquestionably been anticipating the failure of the Conference for some weeks, if not months, and it is entirely safe to assume that he already has plans for turning that failure to good account in serving some of his political ends. What those ends may be, and in what manner he will seek to advance them, is not yet clear.

Mr. King, we must remember, is approaching the end of a long and extraordinarily successful career as head of the party which has, broadly speaking, determined the general course of Canadian development ever since he became its leader. In that period the whole pattern of political divisions in Canada has completely changed. What does Mr. King envisage as the best method of maintaining his general concept of Canadian Confederation after the next two or three years? Is it necessarily the continuance of the traditional Liberal party as distinct from both the Conservatives and the Socialists?

Mr. King's Response?

We shall know a great deal more about this when we know Mr. King's response to the present setback to the centralizing process—a setback which it would be most unsafe to regard as entirely unwelcome to him so long as the responsibility for it can be thrown on somebody else. In a way the Conference's failure gives the Dominion Government a much freer hand. It could now retreat, if it wished, from a large part of its welfare program; the needy provinces could not greatly complain of anything but the attitude of the wealthy (and non-Liberal) provinces, and the latter could look after their own welfare programs as they have asked to do. Or the Dominion could maintain its welfare program and throw the full responsibility for any double taxation upon the recalcitrant provinces. Or it could mark time until it sees what use the provinces make of their recovered taxing powers and adjust its own policy accordingly.

At the moment the first of these three alternatives seems to offer the best strategic value. Mr. King is not by nature a centralizer; the Liberal party is not a centralist party. A centralist financial policy was good tactics in the difficult situation of 1944; an apparently compelled retreat from it might be good tactics in 1946 or 1947. The rigid insistence of Mr. Ilsley—more rigid than seems necessary — on complete provincial cooperation may have been motivated by some such idea. The triumphal procession of Mr. Duplessis from the Quebec station to the Chateau Frontenac adds no laurels to Mr. Bracken's crown (for obviously Mr. Duplessis is not the Sir G. E. Cartier for whom he is asking); and Mr. Drew's insistence that the wealth of Ontario must be taxed by Ontario for Ontario makes no Conservative votes in the prairie provinces. It is all mighty interesting.

• •

Socialism Tenets Divide England

By JOHN GETHING

England is now divided into two nations—electors who last summer voted Socialist and those who did not. But such a dual distinction has long been an historical feature of Great Britain. The question of what changes may occur in the present division is raised here. The writer sees three main possibilities: (1) a reversion to conservatism; (2) a greater degree of communism; (3) a sharply defined two-party system of Socialists and non-Socialists.

London.

ONE of the classical allusions of English table talk is "the Two Nations". This refers to the quotation from Disraeli's "Sybil" in which he shows that the seemingly unified nation of Queen Victoria's subjects was really divided into two parts—the rich and the poor. This statement, made originally by a great Conservative, has recently been used freely by the Socialists.

Of course, any nation or society can be divided into varying components according to the emphasis made by the times and current thought. What then comprise the Two Nations in England of 1946? Certainly not the Rich and the Poor for, as Dean Inge has repeatedly pointed out, there are fewer and fewer rich, and the middle classes are not reproducing themselves. Following the war there is only one class financially—the impoverished. Nor is yet the time for the new class war to have developed —the one between the young and the old which is bound to happen later with an ageing nation.

No Dunkirk

The present division is between the 48 per cent of electors who voted socialist at the last election and the 52 per cent who didn't. The political recognition of this came recently when Prime Minister Attlee broadcast for the Dunkirk spirit to be revived and renewed in the Battle for Production, and Colonel Lyttleton, an ex-minister of the Coalition Government, made the rejoinder that at Dunkirk the nation was as one.

In spite of its love for rapid legislation and multitudinous regulations, a Socialist Government would probably be reelected were a general election to be held at the moment. The tide of the by-elections and County Council elections still flows against the Conservatives, who as yet have scarcely shown signs of a distinctive policy or of the necessary faith in themselves. Those will have to come before they can lead the country again. But time, the doctrinaire views of the present Government as demonstrated by their excessive legislation based on dogma, and the lowered purchasing power of money may well lead to reaction later. What may then happen?

The first of three main possibilities is that England may revert to the historic method and desire for a return having continuity with the past, as happened in Stuart times when Charles II followed Cromwell. The party having this continuity is the Conservative party.

Secondly, being a highly industrialized country, our population has now less interest in its history; and faced with disillusion at the performance of the government, it may be in the mood to try a policy with even a communistic bias. The results of the Trades Union Council's Easter meeting are interesting in that the request for affiliation to the Trades Union by the Communist party was only defeated by about 1200 votes to 900.

The third possibility is a union of electors into two parties again—of Socialists and non-Socialists (Conservatives plus part of the Liberal party). This is being mooted in our press from time to time.

Until demobilization has become general and the returning veterans have had time to adjust themselves in the community, to judge the issues and see how their rightful wishes for homes and livelihood are to be met, it is not possible to say which way public opinion will be influenced.

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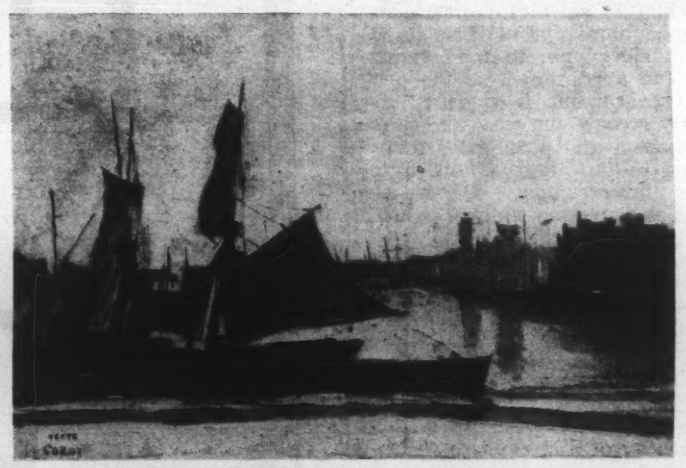

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A Solution for Civil Marriage Problems

By LOUIS H. FOWLER

There is a rising demand in Ontario for facilities for the solemnization of marriage without religious ritual in cases where the parties desire it.

The Rev. Mr. Fowler, a Presbyterian minister of Port Hope, Ont., points out that all clergy when solemnizing marriage in Ontario do so in virtue of an authority conferred by the province as well as the authority of their ordination, and suggests that churches should permit their clergy to perform a civil marriage when asked to.

THE Marriage Act of Ontario provides that the clergy and certain others, appointees of religious groups as specified, have the sole right in Ontario to solemnize marriage. The Marriage Act does not specify the form of ceremony that shall be used. In these facts, I believe, lies unsuspected the solution to the civil marriage controversy in Ontario—and possibly elsewhere.

The clergy function as solemnizers of marriage due to a double appointment, that of their Church and that of the provincial government. The appointment of the Church is implicit and is found in the fact of ordination. A clergyman, moving from another province into Ontario, requires no ceremony of his Church to enable him to solemnize marriages, but simply submits proof of his standing as a clergyman to the government. The appointment of the provincial government is specific, immediately recognizing the validity of his ordination and placing his name upon the roll of those qualified to perform the ceremony. He is assigned a registration number which he must use upon the license when it is returned to Toronto and upon the form notifying the clerk of the municipality in which the marriage is solemnized.

Dual Function

There is no escaping the fact of this dual function of a clergyman in Ontario, whether a license is used or banns are published; he acts by virtue of his ordination *and* by virtue of his appointment.

There are a few clergy in Ontario clamoring for a complete separation of "State" and "Church" and arguing that the appointment of the provincial government to solemnize marriage is a "trespass" upon the Church's field. These clergy contend there should be two distinct types of marriage, the religious and the civil, but the ground of their contention is purely theological. They would have nothing to do with a civil marriage, and desire to solemnize a religious marriage without the appointment of the provincial government to do so, acting solely on their ordination, though they might condescend to notify the civil authorities they have done so. They are very small minority, and of necessity have accepted the present nature of the law.

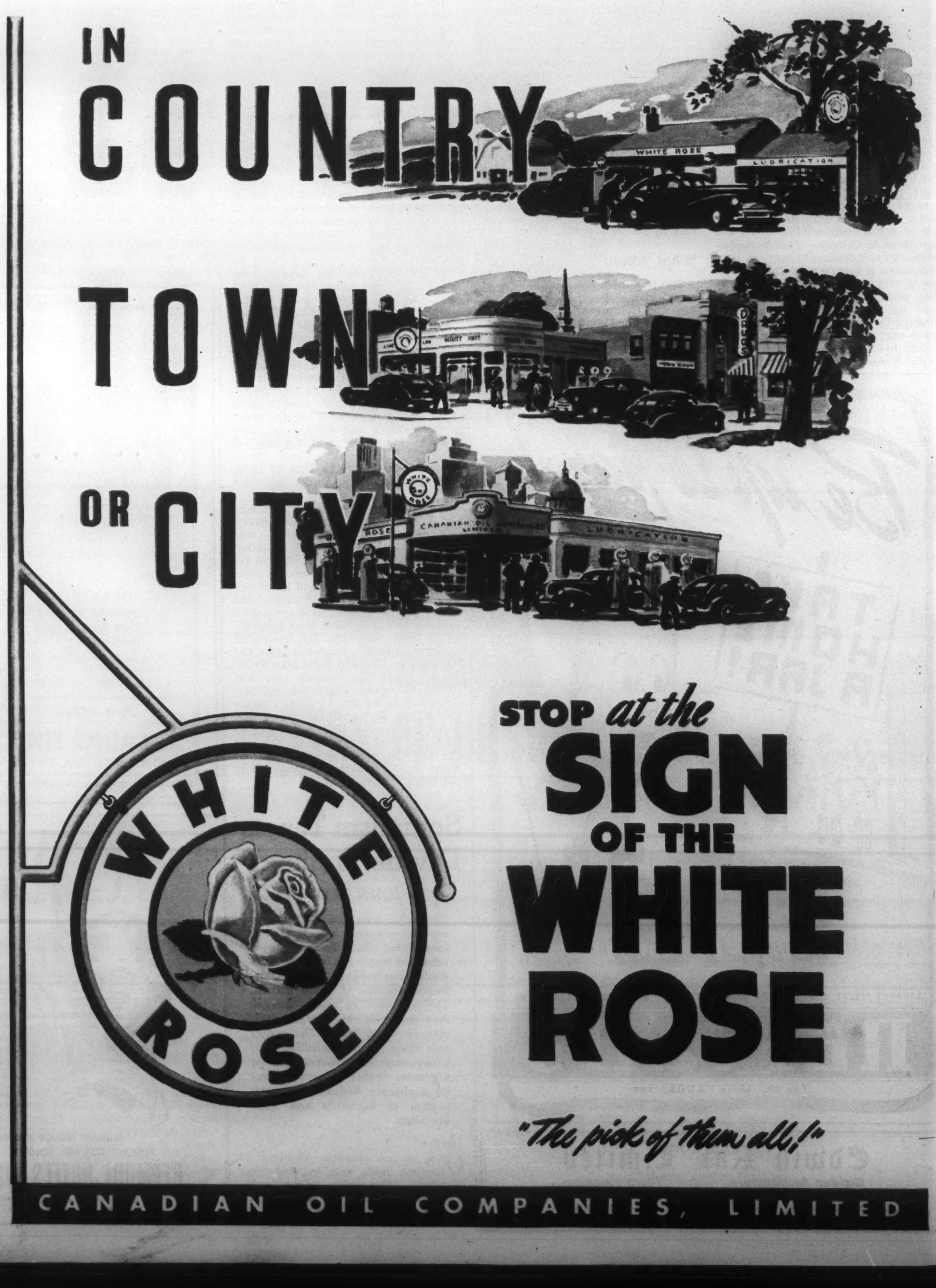
The chief difficulty, however, is found among those who, like the writer, consider the appointment by the government desirable and theologically correct, but find that the imposition of a religious ceremony upon the unchurched is an offence of conscience to the clergyman and to the parties who are being married.

The solution of this difficulty, I contend, can be found in the dual function of the clergyman, as purely a clergyman and as an appointee of the provincial government. I imagine that those whom I have married have thought of the government's side of it as just incidental (if they thought at all) and the signing of government forms a matter of statistics. Those who desire a civil ceremony, on the other hand, may consider the clerical aspect incidental.

The Marriage Act does not specify the form of the service that shall be used. My contention is that a civil ceremony is legal when used by a clergyman, if it involves the declaration of purpose, warning to the parties and the witnesses, administration of the vows, pronouncement of marriage and signing of the documents. Strange though it may sound to many, a wedding ring is not necessary to the validity of the ceremony. If by inadvertence any irregularity appears, the Marriage Act already covers this by a special section which declares no marriage shall be invalid because of an involuntary defect in the ceremony or forms.

A barrier to this solution may lie in the canons of the Church to which the clergyman belongs. For example, parties who have been divorced may secure a license and find that some clergy are forbidden by their Church to solemnize the marriage; they are usually referred to a clergyman for whom there is no such barrier. A minister of the Presbyterian Church in Canada may marry divorced people without offence to the canons of his Church if the divorce has fallen within certain categories. It is suspected that many Presbyterian ministers have solemnized marriages that could not be approved by their Church because of an unrecognized divorce, but they have done so by virtue of their appointment by the provincial government — strangely, though, with a religious ceremony. The situation here is definitely confusing, but it seems as if such Presbyterian ministers may have acted as provincial appointees in marrying people where one has a divorce not in accord with the Confession of Faith, and may have added the marriage prayers to err on the side of the grace of forgiveness!

It is conceivable that some Church may find it contrary to its canons to permit its clergy to use a civil ceremony. Its dilemma, then, is an unpleasant one. It has to change its canons and permit its clergy to use a civil ceremony, or it must continue the present situation where the clergyman, if the only available one, has to use a religious ceremony at times to the offence of the conscience of all concerned. It seems to me that a Church in such a position might well change its canons to recognize the implications of this dual function, and make clear that the Church is not compromised but is rather setting the emphasis for such cases



upon the civil aspects of the clergyman's appointment.

As a minister of the Presbyterian Church in Canada I am unable to find any canon that compels me to use an ecclesiastical form of service. The fathers and brethren can appeal to the practice of the Church, of course, but the Book of Common Order is a guide and not a law to our clergy. If A. B. and C. D. come to me for a marriage, presenting a license and saying, "We are both atheists, but desire to be honorably married and live as honest citizens. The law of the Province of Ontario permits only clergymen to solemnize marriages. Will you marry us?", what am I to do? I think I know my Church well enough to say that if a canon or tradition were found to be broken by the civil ceremony I would use, and I were challenged, my action would be immediately "homologated", which is a fancy word we use to indicate approval of a justifiable irregularity.

Prayers Requested

The fact is, I have never had such a case. Upon different occasions I have offered a civil ceremony to parties who I felt were not appreciative of a religious ceremony; the circumstances were always shoddy and I have advised strongly against the marriage. But the parties always pleaded with me to have marriage prayers, perhaps on the principle they couldn't do any harm and might do some good. I have solemnized these marriages, believing that I must honor His Majesty's license when it is presented to me unless there is a law of the Church forbidding me. Some clergy do decline to solemnize these marriages and, in my opinion, thereby fail their appointment by the provincial government.

Are people whose only barrier to marriage is an unwise choice or religious indifference to be sent shopping from one clergyman to another until they find one who will consent to act? This has been done. The clergy of Ontario have accepted their dual function; they must accept the responsibilities in each direction and not be too ready to wash their hands of difficult cases—especially when the civil law has set up so many safeguards in the issuing of its licenses.

There remains the difficulty of the person of the officiating clergyman. If those who demand a civil ceremony really mean any ceremony by an official not a clergyman, this is purely anti-clericalism and intolerance. The objection, then, is not to what is said, but to the person who says it. There could rarely be any satisfying of such a conscience. It might object to the person of a judge, too. I assume that anarchists have a right under British law to the protection of the law they seek to destroy; they might object to the person of the judge on the same ground of "conscience" that an anti-clerical might object to a clergyman no matter what ceremony he used.

A member of the Jehovah's Witnesses group, looking upon all clergy as racketeers, and our government as one in which they will take no responsibility, will have grounds of "conscience" against both cleric and judge—yet the Jehovah's Witnesses have appealed to the law which they despise and have received its benefits. Conscience, as John Knox said to Mary Queen of Scots, needs instructing. There is no perfect solution to this problem of civil marriages —there never is to any problem in democracy, I think,—but the recognition, under the present Marriage Act, of the right of clergy to give a civil ceremony to those who desire it for reasons of conscience should go far to satisfy both clergy and the unchurched.

These phases, and many others, I have talked over with fellow clergy of many denominations. There is unanimity among us that we have no desire to monopolize this business of marrying people and that we'd rather be rid of many who come to us, but the problem is not solved by handing it over to magistrates and judges. There are good reasons for the present law. Certainly, judges and magistrates will uphold the sanctity of the law, but, to take a single aspect of the idea, in what surroundings will they uphold it? Grand juries complain about the messiness of our courts, especially about the dismal surroundings for juvenile cases. There is agitation to improve the offices and conveniences for the purchase of the marriage license. Are we as citizens prepared to say the same backgrounds are suitable for the solemnizing of a thing as important to the state as marriage is?

At present, the background of many a marriage is humble; a country manse, but with a hospitality and friendly quietness that has its own glamor, as many reading this article will remember with gladness. In short, the extension of the right-to-solemnize may solve one or two problems, but it will create others.

Are the Churches prepared to take such a solution, as if they had no standing as institutions within the state, wrapping their garments about them with rites only for the unco righteous? The question of conscience is a real one, but rises very infrequently; the question of the Church's moral responsibility to society is also a real one and is never absent. Clergymen who have so glibly assented to the idea of a completely civil marriage may well ask themselves whether or not they have been really saying that their duties end at their own Church doors.

In Britain, the London County Council is making good use of rural camps which housed evacuated school children during the war, as new spring and summer Educational Camps for the city's youngsters. These girls from the Lady Margaret School are all smiles as they wave good-bye from the bus which carries them to Surrey.

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THE WORLD TODAY

French Vote Shows Moderate Swing Report Lifts Lid on Palestine

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IN EUROPE'S fateful see-saw between free government and totalitarianism, the French referendum last Sunday takes on an exceptional importance. This goes beyond the decision on the draft Constitution itself, though that was important enough.

Sunday's very heavy vote shows a citizenry alert to its obligations, as to its dangers. It shows a swing back from the extreme radicalism, the revolutionary feeling and half-readiness to accept some degree of authoritarianism "so long as it will get things done," which prevailed during the elections of last October.

It indicates that there will be a considerable shifting of the vote in the elections coming up in three weeks time which, with the participation of several millions too apathetic or confused to vote last fall, will see a notable strengthening of the centre.

A fair estimate of the shift can be had by comparing the vote of the seven-months-old assembly, 309 to 249 in favor of the draft Constitution, with the verdict of current popular opinion of 10½ millions to 9¼ millions against it. That is, from five-to-four in favor, to something better than ten-to-nine against.

And here it seems one should also take account of a certain number of voters who were persuaded by President Gouin's argument that, while not perfect, the Constitution was "good enough," and the country should avoid, above all, going all through again the business of electing another provisional assembly, when it needs well-established government during the coming critical period.

Fear of Dictatorship

The majority of the nation apparently figured that a government elected under the new Constitution, and especially with the prestige boost which the Left parties would have gained from winning the referendum, might be *too well* established.

For the proposed Constitution provided no checks whatsoever on the power of the Assembly. It would have had the power to choose the President, who was not himself given any real power, as under the American Constitution. It would have chosen the Prime Minister. It would have had the right to choose all members of the High Court of Justice, and a majority of the Supreme Magistrates Court.

Furthermore, within the Assembly the personal position of the deputies would have been greatly weakened, and the disciplinary power of the party leadership over them increased. The old system by which a member ran in a particular constituency, and was responsible to it (as with us), was changed to one of voting for a national list.

The voting would be by proportional representation carried to its extreme, whereby any extra votes in the local districts would be used to elect additional deputies on the party's national list. Thus a deputy's opportunity for re-election would be completely in the hands of the central party machine, and not in that of a local riding association.

Rule by Numbers

I have seen this system of rule by numbers used in Germany, under the Weimar regime. It may appear to give a mathematically fair representation to all groups, since all one has to do is gather, say 50,000 votes in ones or twos or hundreds from all corners of the country, and one can sit in parliament as leader of a new party. The result was, in Germany, that there were 38 parties in the Reichstag, most of them representing small special groups and none of them representing the national interest.

The voters of France have turned down this new Constitution as providing too handy a vehicle for any party, or group of parties intent on establishing a dictatorship. There are few who will not admit that under the old Constitution the Senate had powers which tended to paralyze reform, and in the end government itself. But the country seems to think that the pendulum swung too far against the old system of checks, in providing none at all in the new Constitution.

There can be little doubt but that the new Constituent Assembly will provide for a second chamber of some kind, greater power for the President, as in the United States, an independent Supreme Court, and some arrangement by which the cabinet, while answerable to the assembly, can, as in Britain, compel the assembly to act in a more responsible way by holding over it the power of dissolution.

To make some estimate, from Sunday's referendum vote, of the effect on the various parties' chances in the coming election, one might hazard the following. The Communists will at the very best hold their ground — the present standing is Communists 152, Socialists 139, MRP (Catholic centre group) 149—and will more likely lose some strength.

French Communist "Line"

The French Communists have been permitted, through political exigency, to take a "patriotic" line in demanding separation of the Ruhr and Rhineland from Germany, without which they could not hold their broad basis of support. But the French press has not failed to note that the German Communists, operating right under the thumb of the Soviets in Berlin, are fulminating against such separation, and telling the German people that theirs is the only party which can maintain the unity of the country.

Obviously one of these Communist lines is mere election trickery, and the French voters will use their own imagination in deciding which it is. With all the vigorous effort of the Soviets to encourage Communism in Germany, it is fairly obvious that they are going to prefer to have the Ruhr attached to the half of Europe which they expect to control, rather than serving the Western half of the Continent. And the French people do not like the idea of a Communist Germany controlling the Ruhr, any better than they want any other Germany to control it.

Also, it seems that the accident at a Paris airport some weeks ago, in which one of many similar cases brought in a Soviet plane was dropped and split open, revealing gold and British and American currency, is not going to help the Communist electoral cause. There is no Franco-Soviet trade exchange sufficient to explain such money shipments; and the vast scale and costliness of Communist propaganda is evident to all.

Chances of Socialists

How the Socialists will come out in the new election is a very hard one to guess. Their party organization is not nearly so vigorous or tightly-knit as the Communist; and many have expected that they would lose strength on both left and right wings. Against this, they are the ones who should profit most by any defection of the Communist popular (not party) vote. People who voted Communist before are hardly likely to shift as far in their new alignment as the centre.

Neither would one expect much of the Socialist vote to shift to the Catholic centre, or to right of centre. Some of the old Radical Socialist vote may be attracted back to the staunch leadership of Herriot. But this party, which dominated the Assembly for forty years up to the late war, and the parties further to the right, should recoup their strength mainly through the votes of the several million abstainers of last October, and through a tighter grouping into two strong "lists", favored by the new electoral law.

Herriot has organized one of these, the *Rassemblement Républicain;* and Reynaud the other, *Parti Républicain de la Liberté.* It would seem a fair guess that the next French Government would be a coalition of Radical Socialists, MRP and Socialists, that is, straddling centre with an opposition on the right, and the Communists on the Left. There would appear to be no prospect of an outright Socialist-Communist majority and coalition, which the Socialists never wanted in the present parliament, and on which they have cooled further.

Originally the whole of this space had been intended for the Palestine Report — and it would be little enough to cover that bitter and tragic question. Going through the six and a half solid pages of fine type which the New York *Times* characteristically provided, one had to admit that it was impressive labor. Let us hope to see the day when the United Nations will investigate and report on its problems as thoroughly.

The Report at any rate presents a wealth of up-to-the-minute information on the whole question of Palestine and of the position of the Jews in Europe which must prove valuable in educating public opinion. Here are the facts on the economic possibilities of Palestine, on the past immigration, the estimated possibilities of future immigration, and the birth rate of the Jews and Arabs. From the latter table, which shows the Arab birth-rate to have risen from 23 per thousand to almost 31, since 1922 (with decreased infant mortality due to improved public health measures), and the Jewish rate to have fallen from 20.4 to 17.8, there would seem little possibility of the Jews maintaining a majority in Palestine even if they were able to secure it through heavy immigration.

The Zionist Demands

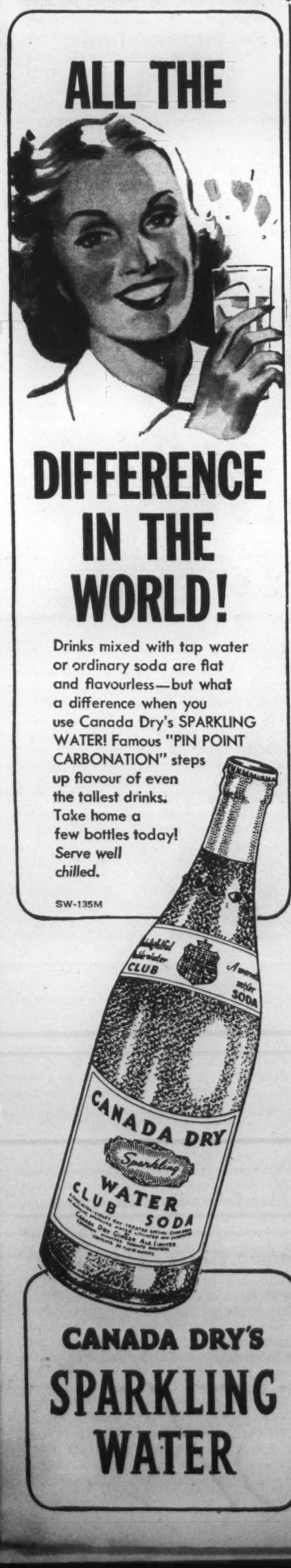
Here one can find the views, faithfully recorded, of the many sections of Jewish opinion in Palestine, and of the Arabs of Palestine and the Middle East. Though Palestine Jewry was found to be "riddled with party differences", three-quarters of the community supported the Zionist program, summed up in these three points: 1. The mandatory should hand over control of immigration to the Jewish Agency. 2. It should abolish restrictions on the sale of land. 3. It should proclaim as its ultimate aim the establishment of a Jewish State as soon as a Jewish majority has been achieved.

The Report went a good deal less than half-way in recommending a solution along these lines, hence its bad reception in Zionist sources. It would abolish the land-sale restrictions, but would only admit 100,000 Jews on special provision, to clear the emergency camps in Germany, Austria and Italy; and it came out definitely against setting up Palestine as either a Jewish or an Arab State, nor even granting it independence at present under any status, in the condition of latent civil war which prevails there.

But if the Jews are bitterly disappointed at the frustration of their hope of immigration, with an ultimate majority and Jewish statehood, the Arabs are roused to violence by the recommendations favoring the admission of another 100,000 Jews, and denying Arab statehood for Palestine. Their attitude towards immigration is: not another 100,000; *not even one.*

Such is the uncompromising opposition which the Committee finds has created a situation of latent civil war, which, it apprehends, might prove a danger to the peace of the world (presumably, if outside forces of intervention should be drawn in).

It estimates the organized Jewish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underground army, grown out of the defensive force formed to combat Arab terrorism in 1936-39, at 60,000 members, with large supplies of arms. The Arabs appear to have no comparable organization at present, but arms would flow in to them readily enough through the back-door on the desert, if civil war broke out.

So sharply has the danger of civil war and intervention increased since the publication of the Report that one wonders whether, instead of helping the situation it has only inflamed it, or whether it has merely provided a timely exposé of a situation which would have broken out into violence anyway.

But it does seem clear, as this commentary suggested several months ago, that however tragic the situation of the displaced Jews of Europe, any sizable number of them can only be introduced into Palestine at present behind the cover of bayonets. Britain harassed everywhere, withdrawing from Egypt, in real danger of being forced out of Iran with the loss of her major source of oil, wary of crises in Turkey and Iraq, simply cannot declare war for this purpose against the Arab world.

Mr. Attlee has made this clear in his approach to the United States Government, asking if it will give practical support in implementing the Report. Advice, and even good intentions are, after all, cheap. But this Palestine question has come down to, not what *should* be done, in the highest moral sense, but what *can* be done, considering the grim realities of power politics in a critical area where the interests of the three remaining world powers meet, and perhaps overlap.

Soviets and Jews

For one thing which the Palestine Report has done is to bring out sharply the hitherto dormant question of Soviet participation in the Arab-Jewish conflict. For many years it was assumed that Soviet Russia was friendly to the Jews. She had "solved" her Jewish question by giving the three million Jews of Russia equal citizenship. For those who preferred to retain their own community life she had set up the small Jewish state of Birobidjan, deep in Siberia.

An indication that Russia was not exactly a "paradise" for Jews has been given, however, in the choice of ninety percent of the survivors of some 200,000 Jews deported from Eastern Poland in 1940-41, to return to Poland, as they are doing at present. That is, they are leaving Russia, supposedly so friendly to the Jews, to return to Poland, supposedly one of the most anti-Semitic countries in the world.

Perhaps the explanation is that they consider this only the first stage in a migration to Palestine. Perhaps they are being encouraged in this belief, or compelled to undertake the migration. At any rate, the movement coincides with a clear Soviet choice of backing Arab aspirations in the Middle East, in the interests of imperialistic policy there.

Diplomatic relations have been established by the Soviets during the war years with most of the Arab states, directed from a huge Embassy in Cairo. For this service a large proportion of Soviet Moslems is being used, doubtless carefully indoctrinated for their task beforehand. The Soviet representative in Jerusalem goes to the mosque regularly and ostentatiously. The first pilgrimage of Soviet Moslems to Mecca was carried out last fall, with great fanfare in the Soviet press and radio.

Soviets Woo Arabs

Such things do not happen by accident in the Soviet Union. Indeed, nothing has been so consistent in the Soviet broadcasts of the past year — and I have been able to study a daily verbatim report of them — as the constant propaganda wooing the Moslem world. This interest extends to India, where the Communist Party favors a Moslem Pakistan. *Divide et impera.*

Now we see the Arab states rising to the bait — and of all people, the Arab ruling families represented in the Arab League and the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, the first people who would be eliminated by the Soviets if they secured control of the Middle East. These Arabs threaten to send a deputation to Moscow to secure Soviet support against the Western powers and their project for bringing more Jews to Palestine. Do they know what they have started, in grasping at this expedient?

Where is the real solution for the Middle Eastern question — and it is overwhelmingly an Arab question? Naturally these awakened peoples chafe under British control, light as it has been, and growing progressively lighter, with Egypt and Syria now to be completely free, and Transjordan and Iraq — the latter made into the model Arab state of the day from a shapeless conglomerate of sheikdoms by British guidance and technical help — about 90 per cent free. But with nationalism running rampant, they would be completely free, and assert a proud position of their own in the world.

In an Ideal World

In an ideal world, with the United Nations Organization in firm control, these weak states could do this, even though they do inhabit the cross-roads of the world. They could be given the technical aid which they badly need, by a United Nations Economic Council, and everyone would be the better for it. And in this pattern, the vigorous Jewish colony in Palestine could play an invaluable role, raising the standard of living of the whole Middle East as it has already done that of Palestine, where unskilled Arab workers earn four times as much as they do in Egypt.

In the world as it is, the Arab states can only be free, as Belgium and Holland have long been, through a hands-off agreement between the big powers. In the absence of any such agreement the violent current of history seems to be drawing the Arabs of the Middle East inexorably into the orbit of the nearby, aggressive and expanding Soviet power.

Caught in this swirling current, the tiny Jewish homeland in Palestine, created out of so much effort and longing and immeasurable suffering, appears as a tragic and helpless particle. It does make one wonder why more Jews still want to plunge into this cauldron, and why the Zionists make more difficult the sincerely intentioned efforts of Britain to help them to the degree which seems possible. But then, perhaps we are all a little mad these days.

Canadians are conscious of a closer bond with Norway since so many Norwegian fliers trained here during the war, when both H.R.H. Crown Prince Olav and Princess Martha were frequent visitors. Their young son, Prince Harald, age nine, and his father get together on a building problem.

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Malay Economy Needs Stabilizing Reforms

By MURRAY OULTON

The Malayan Union, born from the rapid growth of nationalism during the war and Britain's appreciation of her loyalty, is already faced with many problems. Some authorities think that Malaya in the past has been too dependent upon her staple industries of rubber and tin, and that these should be supplemented by other exports which will not subject her economy to injury through sharp price fluctuations.

A far higher agricultural standard and better primary and technical education are other much-needed reforms which would enable the easy-going Malays to better compete with the enterprising Chinese and Indian immigrants.

THE most momentous event in the history of modern Malaya has just taken place. The first Governor of the Malayan Union, Sir Edward Gent, has been installed. The British Government has called this Union into existence in order to promote a sense of cohesion and common citizenship. The ultimate purpose is that the Union shall qualify for full self-government within the British Commonwealth. Politically the Union comprises the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and the Unfederated States. It has a population of about five and a quarter millions, and in area is about equal to that of England and Wales. Singapore is not for the moment being included in the Union.

Bristling with Difficulties

Malaya, of course, has been profoundly affected by the impact of war, and there has been a rapid growth of national consciousness. The Imperial Government feels that the Union which has now come into being is the best way of expressing the desire for a "Malayan Nation."

The problem, however, bristles with difficulties, partly due to the character of the Malays themselves, and also because of the influx of Chinese and Indians. These latter are real "go-getters" where trade and industry are concerned. Practically the whole of the retail trade of the peninsula is in their hands.

The familiar charge against the Malay is that he is lazy and utterly improvident. But a leading member of the Malayan Civil Service, Mr. Rawlings, is of the opinion that "the more one observes the Malay, the more one is convinced that to dismiss him as just lazy is to be guilty of lazy thinking. None would question the worthiness of the Malay as a human being, or the desirability of his survival, but many despair of his holding his own in the modern world against the Chinese, and other outsiders, who are fast swamping him in his own country . . . the Malays are on the land, in Government service of all grades, and show a particular flair as motor car drivers, house-boys, policemen, and fishermen."

New Exports Needed

In the past Malaya's chief industries, the dominant sources of its prosperity, were rubber growing and tin mining. The majority of authorities closely conversant with conditions there support the view that these must be supplemented by other products, which will not leave the economy of the country subject to injury through sharp fluctuations in price.

Although the Union has now been brought into being, this is not to say that everything is now plain sailing. On the contrary, many difficulties must be surmounted and misunderstandings smoothed out before the Union is functioning properly. It will be the duty of Sir Edward Gent, as Governor of the Malayan Union, and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, as Governor General of the enlarged Malaya, to consult local interests, and, by their wisdom and tact, obtain the cooperation of all.

In the meantime, of course, the most urgent problem facing Malaya is the restoration of its economic prosperity. Of its staple industries, rubber was the less disorganized by war. Before 1941, Malaya had three and a half million acres of rubber plantations, and of these only five per cent were destroyed. Labor is the chief obstacle to their full restoration. Some of the estates were badly overgrown, but, generally speaking, the trees were in good condition, and most of the machinery and buildings were intact. When the British arrived 40,000 tons of rubber were found ready for shipment.

On the other hand, the Colonial Office tin expert sent out to make a survey of the tin industry was not able to report so optimistically. Although the Chinese carried on primitive dredging methods, fully two-thirds of the ore was extracted by gigantic dredges, costing up to $2,000,000 each and taking a couple of years to build. Before the war there were 110 of these at work, but almost 100 were destroyed during the evacuation.

Malayan economy may be too dependent on these two industries, but there is no question that without them the country would still be the primeval wilderness it was in large part a century ago. Ports have been built, roads laid down, malarial swamps drained, and jungles cleared to make room for them. Perhaps too much attention was paid to the needs of tin and rubber to the neglect of Malayan agriculture. It is to be hoped that one of the reforms which the Union will initiate will be a far higher standard of agriculture, with a contented peasantry tilling the country's fertile soil.

Other needed reforms are better primary and technical education, which would not only impart that skill which is necessary if the Malay is to compete against the energetic and pushing immigrant population, but would also enable him to grasp the pressing political problems of the present era.

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That gossipy sector, Publishers' Row, is bemused by an odd clause in a lady novelist's contract, whereby her publisher pays her psychiatrist's bills during the period of the writing of a book. It is charged off to research. —New York *Times*.

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Top Nazis Hated This Gestapo Officer

By R. M. COPER

Dr. Hans Bernd Gisevius, a high Gestapo officer, has just published the first volume of a work on his experiences in the Third Reich.

Gisevius is a conservative, and was an intrepid fighter against the Nazis, one of the Goerdeler group.

Mr. Coper says we must admire the integrity of Gisevius, but we must also take him as a proof that no reliance can be placed on conservative circles in Germany.

Mr. Coper will write a review of the second volume of Gisevius' work when it is published.

A few days ago a tall, gaunt German, about 43 years of age testified before the Nürnberg Tribunal. He was Dr. Hans Bernd Gisevius, and his testimony enraged Goering and many others of the defendants.

Gisevius has just published (in Switzerland) the first volume of a two-volume work, "To the Bitter End." It covers the period "From the Reichstag Fire to the Fritsch Crisis." The second volume will deal with the happenings "From Munich to July 20, 1944." The work promises to become an important document. It is to be hoped that some British or American publisher is enterprising enough to have it translated into English so as to make it accessible to a multitude of readers in the United Nations.

Only in this way can be achieved what must be achieved, namely, the explosion of the myth that any reliance could be placed on conservative circles in Germany. To be sure, Gisevius is a thoughtful man for a German conservative, and the reader cannot but admire his integrity, courage, tenacity, and also his cunning, in his fight against Nazism. But all his good qualities are nullified by the confusion inherent in German conservatism.

He says in the preface: "When from 1929 on the leaders of our left and middle parties proved increasingly incapable of holding the masses (which, by the way, is not true of the left parties) the hope seemed justified that the swelling tide could be stemmed by the Right and channelled into an evolutionary course before it was too late. At any rate, the attempt had to be made, or else the sliding into the brown revolution was inevitable." In other words, the alternative as Gisevius saw it was Nazism or conservatism. This is nonsense, although Gisevius is correct in implying that communism was not in the running.

In the Reichstag elections of 1930 the Nazis polled 19 per cent of the vote, and the two conservative parties combined, 9 per cent (Socialists and Communists combined, 38 per cent). That the conservatives could stem the tide could be believed only by men like Gisevius who were distressed because the wicked masses of the people were more interested in jobs, the price of bread, and the unscrupulous industrial and agricultural policies of the conservatives than in the "virtues" of Frederick the Great and Bismarck which the conservatives did not tire of extolling in order to detract attention from their real "ideals."

It is true that Gisevius' scorn of the conservative leaders is just as scathing as his contempt of the Nazi leaders. But he did not see that a man who was as critical as he of the conservative leaders no longer was a conservative in spirit. However, he remained one in fact. Thus he, and all like him, missed the boat of the democratic anti-Nazis, and this boat sank because its crew was too weak without the conservatives—who sank by themselves, a fate from which nothing could have saved them in any event. Nevertheless, Gisevius remains a refreshing figure if we compare his ideas with those of the only other man with which they can justly be compared—that dangerous charlatan's, Rauschning.

Never Joined Nazi Party

Gisevius was a high official of the Gestapo from 1933 to 1938. As such he had an unparalleled vantage point for seeing at close quarters many of the events of which we outside of Germany got only garbled versions, though a much better knowledge than the Germans; and also a much better knowledge, I am surprised to see, than I thought we had.

It is a sordid story. Yet at many points the reader cannot help laughing (a laughter that is not intentionally provoked by the author) about the deftness with which Gisevius, always at the risk of his life, played the unspeakable Diels, the founder of the Gestapo, Himmler, Goering, Hitler, and many more, against one another. Gisevius never joined the Nazi party and never wore any uniform—no mean achievements in the Third Reich.

Of the countless episodes he narrates, only two may be outlined here. Their real background has not been known so far, and they are of importance in that they concern the capture of the *Wehrmacht* by the Nazis in 1938. It may be mentioned in passing that the fact that Gisevius hoped up to then for a *coup d' état* by the generals shows the full inadequacy of his conservative viewpoint; he saw only that certain persons had the power to do something, but he could not see that their ideas and ideals were tempered by the interests they represented.

Field-Marshal Framed

Field-Marshal von Blomberg was minister of war. He had to resign because he married a secretary of his, or so the story goes. Actually, his bride was a common prostitute who had a record with the morality police forces of five cities. Hitler and Goering knew the facts, but because they wanted to break the army and could not get rid of Blomberg they helped the infatuated groom to reach his marital aim. Then Hitler dismissed Blomberg because the other generals objected to the marriage of a marshal to a "secretary". The top-ranking generals knew very well, however, what they objected to. Hitler made himself minister of war. The man in the street applauded. Hitler would "fix" the army that forced the dismissal of an officer because he married a girl of the people.

There still was the commander-in-chief of the army to be reckoned with, Colonel-General von Fritsch. Here, Himmler and Goering proved their genius. A retired officer, von Frisch, had been blackmailed for years by a homosexual who once watched him in the company of another of his own stripe. Somehow, Himmler came across the police dossier of the blackmailer. He and Goering told Hitler that Frisch was Fritsch. The commander was dismissed. Brauchitsch became his successor. A few generals were stirred into action by Gisevius and a handful of other men, the nucleus of a group that later became known as the Goerdeler group. They demanded a court-martial for Fritsch in order that he could clear himself.

Hitler had to yield, Fritsch was acquitted but not reinstated; Brauchitsch saw to that. Hitler addressed the generals, all of whom were ordered to Berlin, giving them an account of the case. Did he condemn Himmler and Goering? He said he had given orders that the blackmailer be shot out of hand because he had caused the whole confusion. Did the generals revolt in disgust? They were too busy. They were planning the war against those whose own Giseviuses were bent on believing that the generals were the spearhead of the "decent" Germans.

To get that Blomberg marriage settled, Goering had forced the bride's family and her current lover to go to South America. The funds for that emigration were obviously provided by Schacht. Why else should Schacht have joined in the collective rage of the dock at Nürnberg the other day when Gisevius attempted to speak of the Blomberg case? However, asked by Justice Jackson what he and his group would have done with the men in the dock if they had been able to stage a putsch and seize power, Gisevius replied in effect that they would have hanged them, with the exception of Schacht.

The latter is mentioned frequently throughout the book as an anti-Hitler conspirator. He completely duped Gisevius who does not know many of the things that we abroad know of Schacht, many of the things, for instance, we were told by that staunch democrat, William E. Dodd, American Ambassador at Berlin from 1933 to 1937.

Hitherto I believed that Papen was the master gentleman-crook of the Third Reich. After reading Gisevius' book I am satisfied that the palm goes to Schacht.

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DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Horrors of War Known By All Servicemen

By J. F. ROWLAND

Canucks still swallow hard at the merest mention of the ghastly horrors of war revealed here. But overseas they took them in their stride, marvelled at the Spartan fortitude of the British and garnered their own gastronomical strength. It was a tough pull for many a Joe; some of them had to take it for six years. But they kept mum so that no comfort might be given the enemy—for certainly the culinary concoctions gave them none. Empire relations didn't break; they weren't even strained.

But Canadian housewives and mothers had better take warning from the cook-house connoisseur writing here; keep a sharp eye on any menus prepared for vets. Another prolonged assault on their digestions might not be so handily withstood.

CANADA, supposedly, is at peace, yet strangely enough, a rumbling is to be heard throughout our land—the rumbling of thousands upon thousands of Canadian stomachs. Stomachs which faced the might of the Wehrmacht (ably braced upon their owners' feet), stomachs which defied the horrid and tumultuous waves of untold North Atlantic convoys, stomachs which thrived and were contented on C rations, K rations, and bullybeef—even the greatest of these have no kindly memories of what they underwent in England.

Much has been written of parachute mines, Teller mines, magnetic mines, grenades, mortars, howitzers, machine pistols, tanks, planes, and all the other interesting devices civilization has invented for the stay and comfort of their fellows, and we in the overseas forces had very little cause to complain of their efficacy. They were most disturbing. Writers and others who were not participants in the recent struggle have termed these above-mentioned gadgets "horrors of war". They've overlooked a few. Take the Brussels sprout, for instance (that's what I said, *you* take it).

It must be understood, before we introduce this little fellow, that England consists of 46,000,000 people, of whom some 10,000,000 people eke out a living by raising Brussels sprouts. The Mother Country, like all Mothers, is a firm believer in feeding people—other people—only that which is good for them. Ergo, when our first intrepid little contingent landed upon Albion's storied shores perfidious Albion broke out the Brussel sprout. That was in 1939, and it's still going on.

The creature itself is not unlike a small cabbage, a beautiful sight to a cabbage-fancier. Such a man would naturally assume that the sprout had been adapted to accommodate itself to the smaller acreage of the British Isles, and that the wholesome, horrible taste of cabbage would remain. Not so, however. In a much smaller package is contained infinitely more repulsiveness than is to be found in the largest cabbage in the world. And we ate them.

We ate them boiled, fried, stewed, fricasseed, baked. Thank God, we never ate them under glass, though this was due to the shortage, I fancy. The shortage of glass, not of sprouts.

I recall vividly a quiet evening in a country pub in Surrey, circa 1942. On our monthly Army pay most evenings were quiet, but the memory of this occasion lingers. One of our English neighbors came through the public bar selling tickets on a raffle at 6d a time. As there was very little else to do in England for this sum of money we all took a ticket. The drawing took place at 9 p.m. A corporal of the Essex Scottish won. The prize? A six-quart basket of Brussels sprouts. Fortunately, there was considerable sawdust on the floor, and the blood was cleared away quite easily.

Horror of War I

The Brussels sprout may safely be deemed Horror of War, Mark 1. Ubiquitous, unpleasant, and unavoidable—and you can have it.

Authorities are inclined to disagree as to what should occupy the Number Two spot on diet's Hall of Infamy, England, 1939—? There are those who learned to loathe the ersatz liver, and others who spat upon the sad and sorry Spam. Universally in disfavor, however, comes English bread.

A mystery surrounds the saga of the Canadian wheat kernel. A thing of beauty in Alberta becomes a thing of something else entirely in Aldershot. What was intended by God and the Department of Agriculture to be a component of a loaf of nice, soft, gleaming white bread, in England becomes a separate entity in a stalish, mud-colored mass. It may be bread—the Naafi swears that it's bread—but you can't cut it in slices. It must, rather, be eaten with a spoon.

Food rationing experts explain that this bakers' heartbreak is made of National Flour, something which is extremely good for everyone. It may be, at that. So are castor oil and Brussels—I can't write that word again. However correct they may be, I am quite certain that anyone with a warehouse-full of unhealthy but palatable prewar bread would make a bigger fortune in London than the man with the better mouse-trap.

Bread, National Bread, we therefore award the title of Horror of War, Mark II.

Comes next the incredible mutton. Mutton is spring lamb that has become springy, a woolly animal whose outer covering is in great demand and short supply for the manufacturing of socks, double-breasted suits, long underwear and other fripperies so familiar to our last generation. The mutton originates in Australia, whose inhabitants ship it to England as an insidious revenge for Botany Bay and other fancied slights of other centuries. The mutton is the only animal in the world whose 200 pound-or-so body can produce some 1400 pounds of fat.

This mutton, having been run down by swift horses in the Queensland back-blocks, is first of all deprived of its better portions, such as the head and the fleece. The head is conveyed to various St. Andrew's Societies throughout the world, and plays a leading role at their next Burns Dinner. The fleece is shipped to New York's 31st Street to be made into dollar credits for the cloak-and-suit trade. The grim, stark carcass is dispatched to Canadian Army camps in England, to become a part of Canada's fighting forces.

The preparation of mutton stew, known to the *cognoscenti* as Operation Awful, is really a simple thing. It consists merely of denuding the animal of what little meat may remain and dropping this in a bag. The residue, or fat, is dropped into a large wash boiler, with or without caustic soda. The fat simmers.

Four hours before meal-time the fat is removed from the boiler and allowed to cool until satisfactorily greasy. This is then thrown to the men. The bag of meat goes either to the Officers' Mess or to the nearest publican, and we do not know what is done with it.

Mutton, then, we place in the show position. Ave! Horror of War, Mark III.

No round-up of the Karloffs of the Kitchen would ever be complete without the inclusion of that bar to Pan-American understanding bully-beef. What we have ever done to the Argentine I know not. What they have done to us is plenty.

Horror of War IV

The unending stream of tinned bully-beef has given rise to considerable comment in all our wars. Waterloo was won without the stuff. Wolfe did pretty well without it. J. Caesar and Alex the Great got along fine without it. The spirit of modern change and unrest, however, has firmly installed cold, clammy, stringy bully-beef as a *sine qua non* for the forces of democracy. We win battles in spite of it.

Nothing can be more upsetting to the uniformed gourmet than the sight of a bully-beef sandwich, made, of course, with that lovely, crumbly, National Bread.

Take a bow, Horror of War IV!

Boston's bean industry will feel repercussions of World War II. In all fairness, it must be made clear that the Canadian Army bean, as issued in England, has very little in common with the baked bean of New England. We drew a bullet-like type known as the Navy or indigestible bean. We drew them often, too. Ten meals in a row I believe was the record, but other regiments may have a greater score. Age could not wither these little chaps, but their "infinite variety" was a myth. It is our hope that there is no shortage of Navy beans at Nuremberg. On the plates of Goering, et al, they'd look lovely.

The Navy bean, Horror of War, Mark V.

The Brussels sprout, the bread, the mutton, the bully-beef, and the bean we shared, of course, with the civilians of the sceptr'd isle. What the English people have endured in a culinary way is awful to contemplate. The Sunday tea of cold salmon and cucumber is no longer seen in the land, while their weekly meat ration of 1 shilling per person has effectively done away with that delicacy known as Toad-in-the-Hole. Then, too, Bubble-and-Squeak has vanished into the limbo of forgotten things. A cheerful note was sounded recently, however, with announcement that the percentage of meat in the English sausage had been raised to 37 per cent.

We had an English guest at our Canadian home recently. On the coals-of-fire principle we installed considerable roast duck, etc., into the gentleman's internal economy. My wife even procured some "Canada approved" bread for the occasion. He wasn't quite at ease, however. No Brussels sprouts. . . . .

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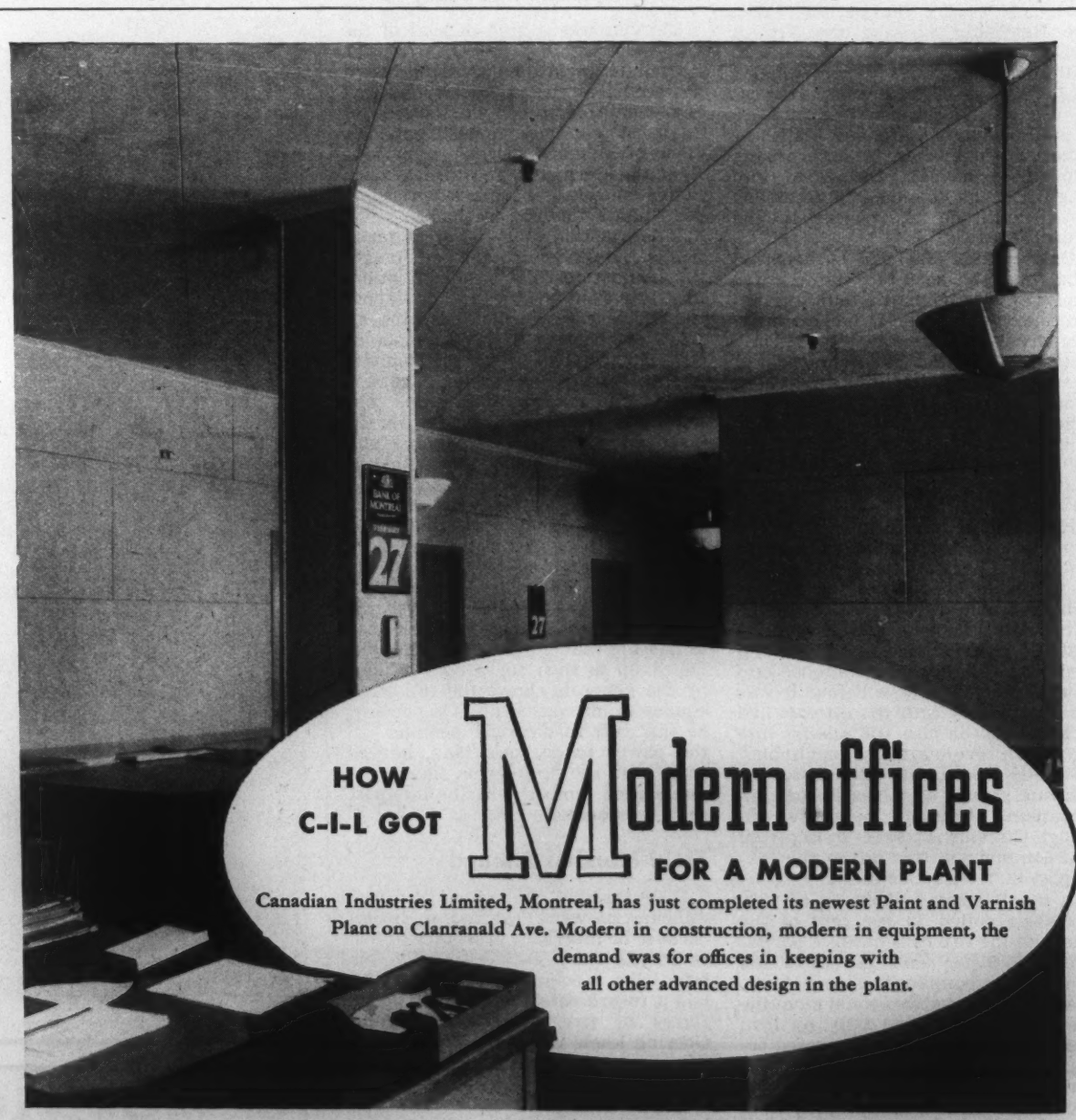

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Scientist Uses Logistic Curve as Mathematical "Crystal Ball"

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

ATOMIC energy was inevitable. There was a place waiting for it in the curve representing several forms of technological development. This is the picture presented by Dr. Hornell Hart, professor of sociology at Duke University. Just as Einstein has been seeking to write the field equation that will describe all cosmic phenomena under a single universal law, so has Professor Hart been studying the phenomena of the biological world, searching for the fundamental principle that will describe human progress.

The growth of populations in all countries keeping records over a sufficient period of time has been fitted, by the late Professor Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins University, into a logistic, or "S," curve. Professor Hart has studied a variety of activities of the human race and has found that they all fit such a curve.

The curves may differ in slope, amplitude or period of time covered, but they all belong to a single family whose properties can be described in a simple equation. This simple equation, Professor Hart believes, gives the clue to a fundamental law controlling human progress, in a material sense, the discovery of which has thus far escaped the scientists.

Many investigators have studied a vast array of human activities and have found that the growth of these activities with time when charted produces a line that fits into the generalized curve. The generalized curve is almost horizontal for a considerable period, then starts to slope upward at a slow rate and the rate of upswing then increases until the curve becomes vertical. This is the middle point of the curve. The second half tends away from the vertical at a rapidly increasing rate and finally becomes horizontal.

Social Usefulness

The curve means that every particular activity gets off to a slow start, goes through a process of expansion, or increase, at a rate which increases, then tapers off to a new high level which is maintained. Practically all of the activities which have been studied and fit this curve have values of social usefulness. (It is interesting to note that one activity investigated gives a graph which is the complete reverse of the upswinging curve and gives, instead, an equally good logistic curve that is of the downswinging variety. This activity is lynching in the United States.)

If this curve is of universal application to all scientific, social, economic, and biological phenomena, which Professor Hart believes is the case, then by watching the course of any development for a short time and keeping statistical records it should be possible to predict the time and magnitude of the final results and what will take place at all intervening periods.

When the various activities to which atomic energy will be applied, and the limited use already made of this agent, are charted, the curve shows that we have just turned the lower bend of the curve and are headed for a steep upward swing.

Accelerating Process

Atomic energy is, to Professor Hart, merely the most recent phase of a generalized development that got under way thousands of years ago. He is preparing his data for publication in the June issue of *The American Journal of Sociology*.

The atomic bomb is the first application of atomic energy. He compares the destructiveness of the bomb with that of other weapons and states: "The terrific increase in destructive power is less significant than the fact that atomic developments are evidently part of an accelerating process which has been taking place for hundreds of thousands of years, and which has now reached ominous rapidity."

The curve which Professor Hart draws seems to indicate that the bomb arrived prematurely, perhaps a dozen years before its time in a more normal course of events. If it had arrived in 1956, however, we could then look forward, according to this curve, to a weapon with a destructiveness twice as great by 1965, with a further doubling in about the following half-dozen years.

The range of projectiles has been studied by Professor Hart, starting with the earliest period when man's first projectile was the hand-thrown stone of short range and little power. In order, came the javelin, the arrow, artillery and rockets, including airplane carriers of bombs. The most interesting curve in this field concerns the range of all chemically propelled projectiles. Atomic energy rockets will be charted in this category, so the curve can be considered as a means of forecasting the range of this weapon and when it will arrive. The record is held by the bombing airplane, about 1,350 miles. A record of 10,000 miles should be reached by 1950 and about 25,000 miles before 1960, with a quick rise to 100,000 miles within the next few years, with still greater increases.

No predictions are made by Professor Hart as to what kind of a projectile will achieve these higher ranges. It is obvious, however, that the airplane is limited to the earth's greatest dimension of 25,000 miles and distances beyond this will have to be achieved by rockets traveling beyond the earth. Since the curve indicates that about 1960 we will have rockets capable of reaching the moon, and that these will be powered by atomic energy, it is quite probable that within the next few years we will be producing atomic-energy rockets capable of traveling thousands of miles to any point on the earth's surface.

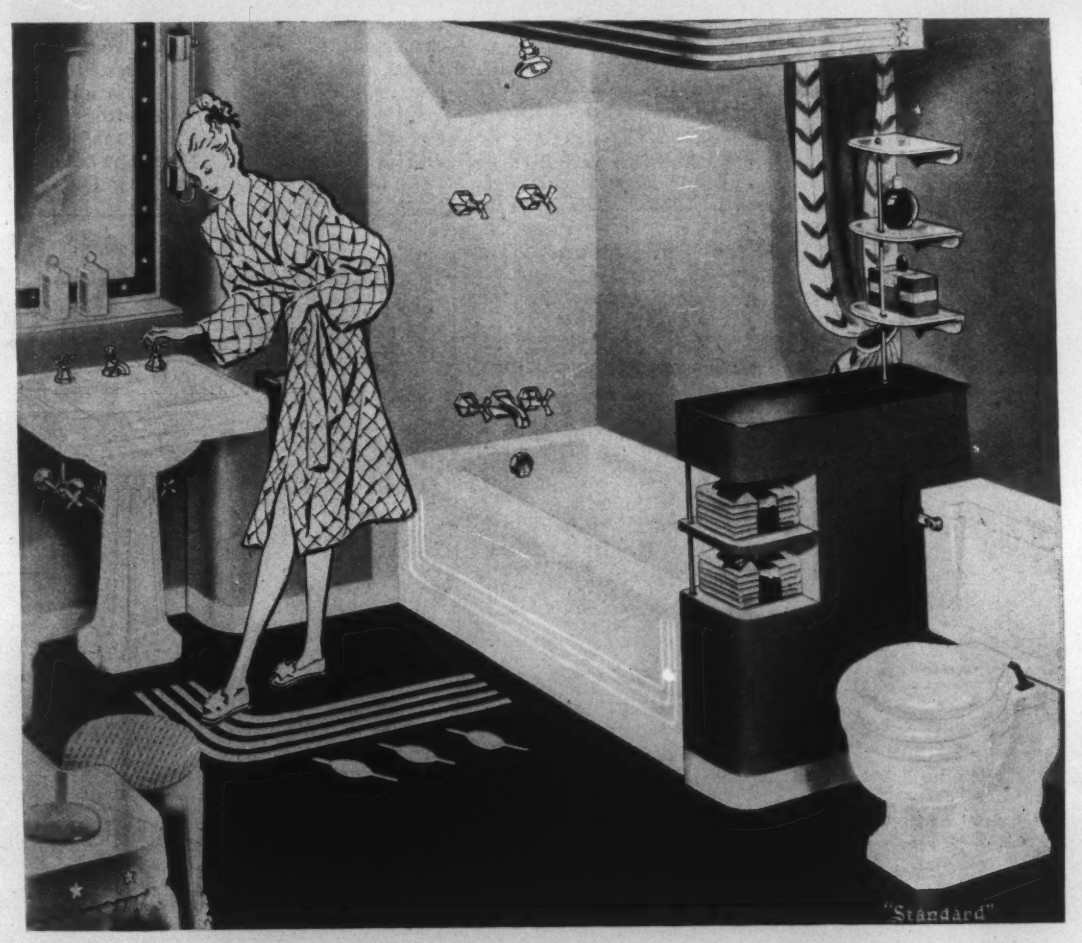
Speed of travel is another subject of Professor Hart's study. The present record is about 630 miles an hour. His curve promises that by 1951 we will travel at 1,000 miles an hour. By extending his curve still farther along its normal course, we have indications that we will be travelling several thousand miles an hour by 1965.

• •

DR. JOHNSON'S HOWLER

SWALLOWS certainly sleep all the winter. A number of them conglobulate together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water, and lie in the bed of a river.

—Boswell's "Life of Johnson."



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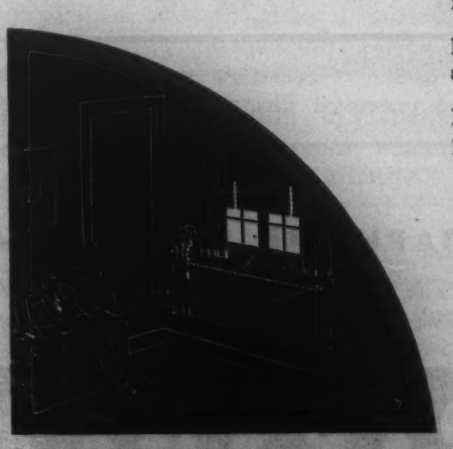

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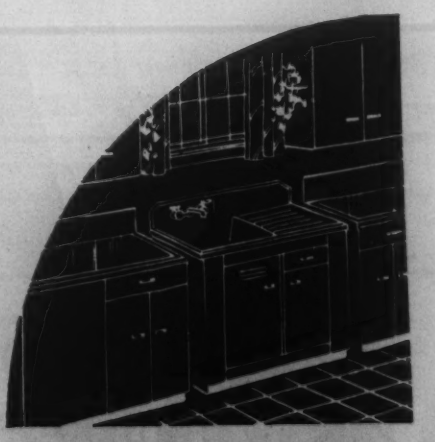

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Maple Leaf Canada's World Passport

By F. D. L. SMITH

The Maple Leaf is recognized today all over the world as the emblem of Canada, and as such would be the ideal choice for incorporation with the Union Jack in the proposed Canadian national flag, says Mr. Smith. The Maple Leaf was chosen as long ago as 1834 as the emblem of St. Jean Baptiste, and in 1860 as Canada's emblem during a visit of the Prince of Wales.

OTTAWA is apparently about to select a new flag for Canada. As a Canadian whose ancestors left England eight generations ago, I have always been satisfied with the Union Jack as peculiarly, for centuries, the emblem of progressive democracy and human liberty.

Nevertheless, for the sake of national unity, one concedes that (Canada having reached maturity as a self-governing nation and as full and equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations,) it is perhaps natural for her to have a distinctive ensign to foster domestic patriotism and differentiate this Dominion from the other countries of the Empire.

During many years of discussion, a number of designs have been suggested and offered by various patriotic bodies, but most of them have attempted to represent too much and so have been overloaded with detail. Simplicity, visibility and artistic beauty are essential in the design of a suitable national flag. The design which most nearly approaches this ideal is the one which a noted Canadian artist-historian offered to the public many years ago. That design was simply a Union Jack in the top left-hand corner, with a large Maple Leaf in color in place of the complicated Canadian Coat of Arms now used on the fly. The Union Jack signifies allegiance to a common Crown and full partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations, while the Maple Leaf represents the whole Dominion.

Canada has now participated with great distinction in two World Wars, and today the Maple Leaf is recognized and respected as the emblem of Canada literally in every quarter of the globe. It is also an interesting (but little-known) fact that over a century ago the Maple Leaf was chosen by the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec as its emblem, though since that time it has developed by custom into a truly national emblem.

It will therefore be seen that this design, though so simple, covers comprehensively every part of Canada, every shade of racial sentiment from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is readily distinguishable at any distance, and it possesses beauty. It is a design which ought to appeal to every Canadian of whatever racial stock or political sentiment. It suggests a wealth of historic tradition; it is a symbol of unity; it bespeaks an intense national pride in Canada.

Chief Requirements

It bears repeating that the chief requisites in an acceptable national flag are:—

(1) That it be high in visibility — easily recognizable even at considerable distances.

(2) That to this end it be simple in design and not cluttered up with a lot of detail.

(3) That it plainly symbolizes the traditions of the nation.

(4) That it must possess striking artistic beauty calculated to inspire patriotism in the citizens.

The design indicated above, which places the Union Jack at the top left-hand corner of the flag, with a large Maple Leaf in the field—and nothing else in the field, fills the bill.

Such a flag would be high in visibility, largely because it is simple without much detail; it would represent the traditions of both English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians; it would recognize Canada's foremost place in the British Empire and Commonwealth and the loyalty which it owes to His Majesty The King. Finally, Canada's nationhood would be fully symbolized by a Maple Leaf of proper proportions standing out in bold relief in the midst of the field.

The Maple Leaf should appeal just as strongly to French-Canadians as to English-speaking Canadians—perhaps even more so. The records show that French-speaking Canada was first to adopt the Maple Leaf as a national emblem.

In volume 7, Papers and Records, Ontario Historical Society, 1906, is an article by the Canadian historian, Janet Carnochan, on this subject. She consulted the authorities available at that time and traced the issue back to early days. She inquired of William Kirby, author of "Le Chien d' Or," who said:—

"It (the Maple Leaf) was used in Lower Canada long before it was used here (in Ontario). On the Festival of St. Jean (Baptiste), the inhabitants cut down branches of the maple tree and decorate their houses and carry the leaves...I wrote an article in the *Niagara Mail*, opposing this as a purely Lower Canadian emblem, urging that we should have something distinctive of Canada West."

Miss Carnochan commented: "Curiously enough Mr. Kirby has himself used the Maple Leaf as the emblem of Canada.... I examined a *Mail* (Mr. Kirby's paper) of 1853 and found that (in the ornamental heading) beside the maple leaves there are emblems galore—the St. George's Cross, the St. Andrew's Cross, the Beaver, Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock."

Miss Carnochan wrote a letter to Sir James Lemoine on the subject and Sir James replied from Quebec: "The Maple Leaf was adopted in Quebec at the Festival of St. Jean in 1835 or 1842." Sir James went on to refer Miss Carnochan to Benjamin Sulte, then President of the Royal Society of Canada, who gave a number of facts relating to the use of the Beaver and the Maple Leaf, and stated among other things that in 1834 the emblems of St. Jean Baptiste Day were the Beaver and the Maple Leaf. Mr. Sulte added:

"*Le Canadien*, 26 November, 1806, has five lines of verse showing that the Maple Leaf was considered as the

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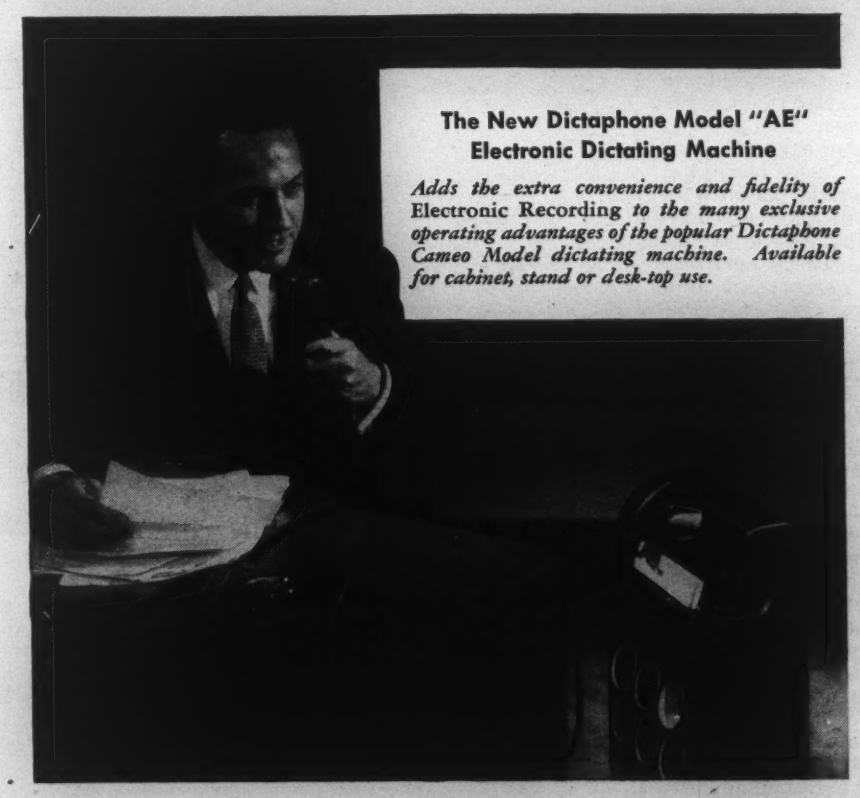

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mark of the Canadians (French), and the Thistle of the Canadians (Scottish). In 1831 *Le Canadien* shows a heading of maple leaves."

Miss Carnochan quoted a statement by Dr. G. M. Johnson, then Dominion Statistician, which read:

"*Le Canadien* in 1806 referred to the Maple Leaf as a suitable emblem for Canada and in 1834 the St. Jean Baptiste Society adopted it as their chief decoration. In 1826 Honorable D. B. Viger proposed it as the emblem for the Society. It was formally adopted as the emblem of Canada on August 21, 1860, at a meeting called in Toronto to arrange for a procession of National Societies in honor of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. Rev. Dr. James H. Richardson moved a resolution which was carried."

Miss Carnochan added that the china used by the Prince and his suite on his visit in 1860 bore a mark consisting of a wreath of maple leaves surmounted by a Crown and the Prince of Wales' Feathers.

These citations establish the fact of the early adoption of the Maple Leaf as a national, if not racial, emblem, by the French Canadians. There is corroboration of these historical facts in the *Bulletin de Recherches Historique* and other French Canadian sources.

Need Felt in 1860

Another article on the subject of the Maple Leaf as a Canadian emblem appeared in volume 5 of the Papers and Records of the Ontario Historical Society in 1904. This was a detailed account of the public meeting referred to, held in St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860. The mover of the first resolution, Mr. J. H. Morris, stated to the meeting that it was desired "by wearing the Maple Leaf to show that they were native Canadians."

A further interesting sidelight is that this design, with the Union Jack in the top left-hand corner and a Maple Leaf in the fly, was chosen in an open competition for national flag designs organized by *La Presse* newspaper twenty years ago. The jury was composed of the following distinguished authorities: A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist; P. G. Roy, Archivist of the Province of Quebec; E. Z. Massicotta, Montreal, Judicial Archivist; S. M. Baylis, Vice-President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Montreal; and Victor Morin, President of the Montreal Historical Society of Montreal. Several hundred designs were submitted from three Provinces. It is obvious that a design must have been very good indeed to win the favorable verdict of so discriminating a group of critics.

There is another reason for using the Maple Leaf as the special emblem of a United Canada in the field of a flag with the Union Jack at the top left-hand corner. That reason is that the Maple Leaf has become familiar all over the world as a result of it having been worn on the shoulders of Canadian servicemen in two World Wars.

Parliament should make sure that the new national flag about to be adopted proclaims to mankind everywhere, not only the fact of a united Dominion of Canada, but also the further fact that Canada is an increasingly important factor in the only League of Nations which has ever lasted for long or played a great part in the progress of civilization down through the ages.

• •

THE DANGER

THE big danger of modern history is that men's living has not matured so quickly as their thinking. Canon B. H. Streeter, who possessed the largest-sized shoes and one of the best-shaped minds this century has yet seen, once remarked, "A nation which has grown-up intellectually must grow up morally, or perish."
—Peter Howard in "Men on Trial."

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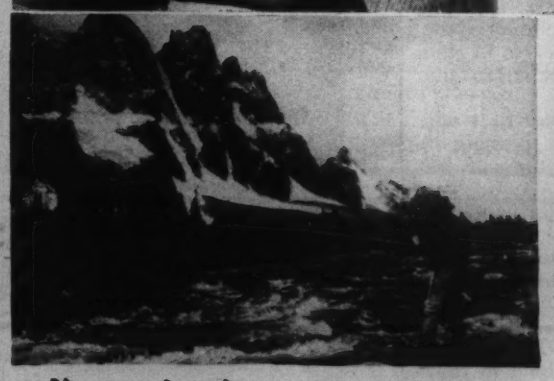

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Speech Is the Surest Personality Gauge

By RUTH LEWIS

What is good speech? Is there a standard by which we can measure our speech, and discover if we are found wanting? The writer of this article is the Director of the Speech Clinic at the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, and an Associate of the British Society of Speech Therapists, London. Here she answers these questions, with some comment on accents, enunciation and good diction.

Talking is so easy for so many people that the possibility of losing the power of speech is something that most of us never think about. I was given occasion to ponder about this, some years ago, when I had the unique opportunity of helping to restore the power of speech to a person completely deprived of it following a very serious illness. Aphasia is the medical term applied to this condition. To observe a normal human being cut off so disastrously from social living made me realize as never before what speech could mean to the individual.

The process of building speech up again, step by step, was a fascinating experience. To watch the doors of social communication which were fast shut, gradually open; to reach the point of rehabilitating the patient, so that she could again take her place in active life, impressed upon me in an unforgettable way the part speech plays in life.

There are many other people, of course, who, through bitter experience, have realized how much it can mean to have good speech. If everyone were alive to the importance of good speech, no one with a special speech disorder in childhood would be allowed to reach adult life without every effort being made to correct the disability in the childhood period—the proper period for educational treatment of speech.

The adult with defective speech suffers from a very serious liability, and no one knows it better than he. It means certain professions and occupations may be closed to him. His choice is limited, his talents are often obscured, because, through his speech, he gives a poor impression. Eventually, the whole personality is damaged, as feelings of inferiority take hold of his mind. His social life is affected and restricted because he so often feels ostracized from the social group.

It is not impossible to cure the speech defect of the adult, but it is much more difficult than in the case of the child. Habit plays a big role. Psychologically, any adult's speech defect becomes so much a part of himself that only the one who is willing to begin all over again, and develop a completely new pattern of speech for himself, is ever fully able to overcome it. Good speech to him becomes a goal, an achievement, which to the ordinary run of humanity is accepted so casually, that, as I have said, most of us hardly ever stop to think about it. So casual are we, that any statement about good speech being an asset—being an attainment towards which all of us should strive, and strive I mean—would not be considered very seriously. Yet, if some accident were to interfere with our speech, we would be shocked into the realization of just what speech does mean to us. Meanwhile, we go on, often speaking carelessly, paying no attention to the effect of our speech upon others, unaware that we have a powerful weapon, that can break down barriers and open new worlds for ourselves.

But what is good speech? Is there a standard by which we can measure our speech, and discover if we are found wanting? This, I must confess, is very difficult to answer. In some respects, there is no such thing as a standard of English. Do any two people speak alike? Heaven forbid that they should! But there is a certain standard of educated English speech, and I should like to outline some of its characteristics.

Accent Variations

First, there is the question of accent. In England itself, there is a great variety of accents, and when you look at the British Empire as a whole, you find Canadian English, Australian English, South African English, and so on. Even in Canada, there are variations in accent from province to province. It is, to some degree, a matter of climate, the nationality of the pioneers in the community, even the occupation and life of the group.

We have no right to say that one accent is to be preferred to another. It is a matter of what the ear becomes accustomed to. We are inclined to like the familiar, and recoil, at first, to accents that sound strange to us. One effect of radio, of course, is to break into provincial accents, so that, inevitably, the extreme accents conform more and more to one pattern. To ape an accent, which does not belong to your environment, makes for an artificiality of speech which takes away its sincerity—and sincerity in speech has far more power than an acquired accent. I see no reason to tamper with any accent provided it does not interfere with communication.

It is quite a different matter, however, when we come to the question of enunciation and diction. A prerequisite of good speech is intelligibility. Slovenly enunciation is not pleasing to the ear, and creates difficulties in communication. To enunciate clearly is an important characteristic of good speech. Phonetically each vowel, diphthong, and consonant has a definite pronunciation, and yet, the average speaker has little realization of how he articulates each individual sound.

I think it is unfortunate that pho-

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netics is not given a more prominent place in our school curriculum. If it were, it would help to eradicate the residue of poor enunciation that is so frequently carried into adult life. The sounds most often sinned against are the "s", "l", and "r". A child who has defective speech improves throughout the years without special training, but he usually carries remnants of the defect into adulthood. Thus it is we often encounter an adult who lisps on the sibilant sound, or one whose "r" has a "w" like quality, due to the fact that his lip action on the articulation of "r" is more prominent than his tongue action. Or, again, this may be true of the "l". The tongue simply is not given the proper swing to the roof of the mouth. The final "l" in so many individuals' speech is swallowed, and this makes for a decidedly unfinished quality—for instance, when a word like "bell" is pronounced "be' ". Such carelessness is very common in Canadian speech.

Word Arrangement

Clarity of sounds is closely bound up with the matter of diction, that is to say, arrangement of words, or, if you like, clarity of phrasing. We may have achieved clarity of enunciation, but if our choice of words and construction of phrase is inadequate, communication suffers again. Well, you may ask, how can good diction be attained? I think the best answer to that is familiarity with our great literary heritage. We should read, and at times read aloud, good literature of the past and present; we should read to absorb, so that its influence will be infused into our own speech.

And just as clarity of enunciation leads on to clarity of diction, so too, does clarity of diction lead on to clarity of thought; because, after all, we do our thinking in terms of words. As a man thinks so he is, and therefore you might say we come back to the whole personality. Perhaps then, we are not so far out in saying that if we had to judge personality on one criterion only, speech would be the wisest choice.

But there is one characteristic of speech which, above all, influences the listener, reveals the personality of the speaker, and upon which judgment of good speech is made, and that is tone. The first thing the infant attends to, and the first thing he imitates in speech, is tonal quality. The tone of voice can reveal a great deal — it can reveal irritation, impatience, harshness, or, on the other hand, self-control, serenity, confidence, sincerity. A well modulated voice and richness of quality are the aspects of speech which will compel us to listen, and which inspire confidence in the speaker.

Tone Effect

A soft tone can be as compelling as a loud tone, if it uses full vowel values. A low-pitched voice is more pleasing than a high-pitched voice. A persuasive tone rather than a commanding one usually gets far more accomplished. A whining tone seldom elicits sympathy; a raucous tone annoys rather than amuses. A vibrant tone, clothed in good speech, can arouse emotions—can thrill an audience. It's rather startling to realize that how you speak has far more effect on your audience than the statements you utter. It is both a dangerous and a powerful weapon. Just as a conductor with an orchestra, so can a voice play upon its audience and carry listeners whither it will. Any good speaker has experienced this. It is a power that can be used for good or evil, and from the time of the Greek and Roman orators this knowledge of the persuasive power of the human voice has been recognized.

When we study this matter of tonal quality, we find that it involves more than a knowledge of vocal mechanics. The tone of voice is an expression of the personality. For instance, a whining voice is the result of a whining attitude toward life. And only a change in the mental outlook could make possible an improvement in the tone of the voice. To attain good speech then is a tall order, and involves far more than, at first, is apparent. In appraising all the qualities of a good voice, we should find a well modulated tone, rich vowel sounds, vibrancy—that is to say emotional coloring—and varied intonation to overule monotony are the most desirable attributes.

Our speech is an extraordinary blending of our present environment and our past. A man who wants to forget his background would have to acquire an entirely new pattern of speech, and this, of course, is very difficult to accomplish, even with intensive training. Habits acquired in childhood have a powerful tenacity. In many instances, these traces of background add an interesting quality to the speaker. A tinge of the Scottish burr in one and a trace of French accent in another add character to individual speakers. The extent of the person's education is revealed by his speech. Contact with great thinkers—it may be in books,—or great orators, perhaps even more so, may leave marks on our speech. It is indeed true that our speech is a part of all that we have met.

There is one instrument of our modern world that is having a powerful influence on our speech, and that is radio. Because of it, we are approaching more closely to one standard of English than we ever have before. Radio reaches everywhere and, eventually, everybody. The man in the street, unconsciously perhaps, is being educated in speech by the radio voices he hears. The public's comments and criticisms of these radio voices are one of the interesting and encouraging signs of our times, for they would seem to show an increasing awareness, not only of the power of radio, but of the significance of speech in our lives.

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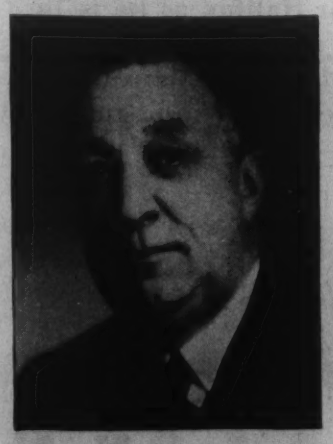

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Prof's Show Enthralls Students -- But How About the Goldfish!

By JEAN TWEED

THE moment we exploded into the atomic age via New Mexico, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, world idolatry turned from the statesman to the man of science. The layman bowed before the physicist as the epitome of tomorrow. To him, above all men, had been trusted the secret for which nations would fight, lie and cheat; the secret of atomic energy. In the public eye the most innocuous of physicists became overnight a combination savior, Frankenstein and prophet, whose knowledge of the future was all-encompassing.

Therefore, to come across an eminent physicist who is so atypical of today, let alone the future, that he hates automobiles, telephones, aeroplanes and all the rest of modernity's equipment, is a unique experience. Such a physicist is Professor John Satterly A.R.C.Sc. (Lond.), D.Sc. (Lond.), M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.S.C., F.P.S.L., F. Inst. P., of the University of Toronto's Department of Physics.

For 34 years the Professor has been installed on the third floor of the McLennan Laboratory on the University campus, and here he reigns supreme. Around him modern buildings, carpeted offices and silent lavatories have sprung up, but the third floor remains unchanged. No reformer has ever dared clear out the cupboards. New equipment appears and the old gets pushed into a corner, but never out. Each of the 34 years has added its clutter to the accumulating litter.

In the midst of this Disney-like scene, sits the 66-year-old professor; eccentric, peppery, ascetic, stubborn and respected by both his contemporaries and his students as one of the most outstanding lectures in any University, anywhere.

Prof. Satterly doesn't look like an inspiring lecturer. He looks like the proverbial absent-minded professor. He is tall, thin, partially bald with a fringe of grey, curly hair over his ears. His clothes hang loosely; his hat (rarely worn) is a relic of great repute; and his conversation has the staccato effect of a machine-gun. He peers short-sightedly over his glasses in the most traditional fashion, and moves through the halls at a sort of shambling trot.

"I'm just a cranky old man, and my students hate me," he said, sweeping a stack of papers off a chair. "I work them too hard, you know. Sit down. What do you want to know about me?"

And in that Wonderland atmosphere, the logical answer was that of the King of Heart's, "Begin at the beginning and go on till you come to the end; then stop."

Serious Scholar

Born in Ashburton, Devonshire, one of seven children, John Satterly attended the local Grammar School as a matter of course, and then set to work to earn his higher education. The list of scholarships and medals in "Who's Who" shows that young John was an extremely serious scholar indeed. From the time he was fifteen until he became an Assistant in Physics at the Royal College of Science, London, hardly a year passed that he didn't attain a scholarship.

In 1903, the University Tutorial Press employed him in their University Correspondence College to digest scientific textbooks and reproduce them in more readable form. "In effect a hack writer," said Prof. Satterly, "but don't use that term 'hack'. I don't like it." This job he retained until 1912, at the same time gaining his B.A., B.Sc., M.A., and DSc., as well as demonstrating in physics at the Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge. Also, during this period he collaborated with various other physicists in writing several textbooks, articles and papers. And in the midst of all this midnight candle work, on July 18, 1905, he married May Randall of Dorsetshire. From then on John Satterly had two interests in life, his family and his physics. He is consantly amazed at the present generation's facility in combining efficiently family, play, hobbies, movies, radio, etc.

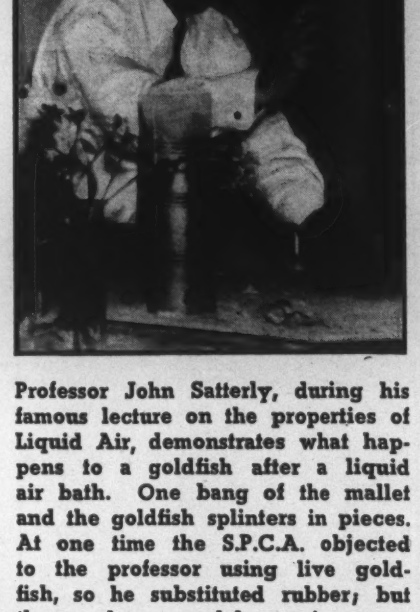
In the autumn of 1912 John Satterly arrived in Toronto with his wife and two children, and Toronto University found itself participating in the birth of a legend.

Refused to Wear a Hat

From the beginning the young Professor proved to be slightly eccentric. At that time professors were dignified in the extreme, and were expected to occupy a set place in society. The new professor avoided all social gatherings and his habit of striding along the city streets minus a hat was, to say the least, undignified, and at worst it was rank radicalism. It was suggested he obtain and wear a suitable hat. He refused. There was a flurry and then the University settled down to get used to seeing the Professeor hatless. "I probably would have worn a hat if I'd thought of it," the Professor said reflectively, "but I didn't like being told to wear one. I wear one sometimes now, you know," pointing to the battered antique hanging on a peg. "But mind you, just when it rains!"

The same year as the hat episode, the University experienced its initial shock of the now-famous "Liquid Air Lecture". Toronto students were unprepared for the uninhibited circus provided by the Professor as he exhibited his bag of tricks with the showmanship of P. T. Barnum. Explosions, fires, electric phenomena of one kind and another, turned the staid classroom into a big-top, while the Professor presided as clown and mentor. As the years rolled by, this lecture became an annual event, anticipated eagerly by old and new students alike. Twice, the Royal Canadian Institute sponsored a public showing of the lecture, once in 1934 and again in January of this year. At the latter event some 4,500 Torontonians turned out to see the show, and when 4,500 citizens will face the slush and snow of a Toronto January night, and a Saturday night at that, to hear a University Professor, that's not scientific history, it's fantastic.

The secret of Prof. Satterly's popularity as a lecturer is he never forgets to entertain while he educates. "'A professor should interest and amuse," he said, "and the children will read up the facts themselves. It is his duty to make his students enthusiastic—that is, if he doesn't die first."



Professor John Satterly, during his famous lecture on the properties of Liquid Air, demonstrates what happens to a goldfish after a liquid air bath. One bang of the mallet and the goldfish splinters in pieces. At one time the S.P.C.A. objected to the professor using live goldfish, so he substituted rubber; but these days rubber is more scarce than fish, so fish it is.

According to his students Prof. Satterly is somewhat of a tyrant. He works them, baits them, scorns them and sneers at them, and rumor has it, at least once a week, a female student dissolves in tears. Then, just as nerves are at the snapping point, he calls off work for a day and puts on one of his inimitable shows with flashy tricks, and much impressive apparatus, enthralling the students with their subject all over again. "And then after you're all enthused and look forward to studying really hard for the rest of your life, he ploughs half the class," added one girl gloomily. The consensus seemed to be that he was tough, but fair, and a lot of fun. Some of the more serious-minded students object to the horseplay as unnecessary, irrelevent and undignified; but they have to admit that they will never forget Satterly's lectures as long as they live.

Even the most serious student is impressed by the list of Satterly textbooks which are used by Universities all over this continent and in England. One of them, Prof. Satterly wasn't sure, but guessed "Practical Physics" by Bower and Satterly, has been translated into Hindustani. The other textbooks bear such weighty titles as "Theory of Measurements" by Tuttle and

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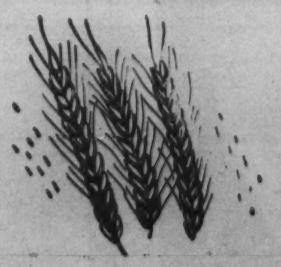
Visitors from outside are alw com would be an increase in trave en C selves. Hon. C. G. Power sai e Ho "When every man in this cou . is a in Halifax as he is in Vanco Qu Toronto, when we have no suc as s More travel by Canadians— Can real unity and understandin



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UNI E
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TOU-5

Westminster Abbey masons are busy making repairs to the vaulted roof of the historic Henry VII Chapel which suffered bomb damage in 1940.

Satterly, "Senior Electricity and Magnetism" by Jude and Satterly, "Textbook of Light" by Stewart and Satterly, and the best-known of all, "Textbook of Heat", also by Stewart and Satterly.

During his student days at Cambridge, he did a good deal of research on radioactivity, and in the last war he was employed by the Admiralty to locate helium supplies in Canada. In World War II, his special ability as a lecturer was utilized in giving lectures to the Armed Services two or three nights a week. This was in addition to his regular stint at the University from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

This year, another twist was added to the Satterly legend, and a practice established that will no doubt become an annual event. The Professor was given a birthday party. During one of his lectures he had posed a problem involving the birthday of a "certain" professor. The students put two and two together, and on the date named, the Professor was greeted by a classroom of students bearing peculiar gifts. One was a tin helmet to protect his head during his liquid air lectures; another was a child's toy soap-bubble mixture and bubble pipe, "to aid in his lecture on bubbles." The climax came when a laboratory table was wheeled in, with the smallest boy in the class dressed as a baby to represent "one small boy" who appears in all of the Professor's class problems. The "small boy" bore on his lap a large, ornate birthday cake, with a single candle, and a note which said, "Let 65 represent arbitrary zero, therefore 66 will equal one. Therefore one candle represents 66." This would seem proof that Satterly's students appreciate and love him; as for Satterly, when he told about the party he seemed to have a great deal of difficulty with his eyes watering, "My eyes bother me. Getting old you know."

"She's Kept Me Alive"

At the moment there is one major tragedy in the Professor's life. There is little prospect of visiting his beloved Devon this summer. He can't get a passport for his wife, and he won't go without her. "She's kept me alive this long," he said, "and she always sees I do as I should, and that I eat what is right. If it weren't for her I'd have died long ago. I don't dare travel without her." Before the war the Satterly's returned to England every second summer, and up until the outbreak of war they had made 22 trips.

In his heart, Professor Satterly has never believed his life in Toronto permanent, and secretly he refers to the 34 years here as a "sojourn". He loves Devon and all things pertaining thereto. He is extremely proud of having been the president of the County Association of Devon in 1934-35. And it is not coincidence that any conversation generally ends up in a discussion of Devon, or else his family and his two children; Jack, a mining geologist in the Ontario Department of Mines, and Mary, a graduate in Classics, at present at the University of Alfred, New York State, studying ceramics.

His family and his work take up his whole life, and he has neither the time nor the inclination for social activities. "Outside of the University, I don't know 30 people." He neither drinks, plays cards nor gambles, "just smoke a lot go to church once a week, and drink a cup of Ovaltine before going to bed. I'm a Victorian. Very dull."

But no one else has ever yet called Professor Satterly dull. Recluse, yes; eccentric, yes; stubborn, yes; but dull, never.

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LONDON LETTER

Latest Budget Assures Britons Ship of State Not on Rocks

By P. O'D.

London.

CAPITALISTS are a timid and hunted race these days, the large capitalist as well as the small—perhaps especially the large capitalist, for no one is so easy to frighten as the man with a million, be it dollars or pounds. Certainly capitalists have something to be afraid of, with the hounds of Socialism constantly sniffing around their coverts and baying on their trail.

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the City should have looked forward with a good deal of trepidation to the first Socialist Budget. There had been all sorts of grim warnings. Now it has come and gone, and the relief is so great that the City is displaying the cheery buoyancy of a man who has just been told by his doctor that he won't have to undergo a major operation after all. A great load has been taken off its mind.

For one thing, the financial position of the nation has been shown to be much better—perhaps I should say, much less bad—than nearly everyone thought it would prove to be. There were general fears of a deficit of about £1,000,000,000. Actually it will be just under £700,000,000; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was even able to hold out hopes of the Budget being balanced in another year or so, with the rapid diminution in the vast expenses of the war.

On the other hand, there are huge expenditures which show no likelihood of diminishing—which may even increase. This is certainly true of the various social services, whose cost has grown by £140,000,000 this year, and is growing at a rate that may soon take still another £200,000,000 annually.

Another tremendous item is the cost-of-living subsidies, now standing at £335,000,000 a year. It may be true that these subsidies have done a great deal to make smooth the difficult transition from war to peace. No one in his senses would suggest that they should be abruptly terminated or even seriously cut down just yet. The result would be social and industrial chaos. But it is obviously not a kind of expenditure that can be indefinitely maintained. Sooner or later people must pay for their food what it really costs, and not just pass most of the bill over to the State.

Critics of the Budget have been busy, of course, but in rather a half-hearted way. Most of the sting has been taken out of the attack. The Budget might have been better, but clearly it might have been a lot worse—and most people expected that it would. They are feeling relieved (and not just relieved of their wallets). Especially they are feeling cheered up by the good news about the strength of the nation's financial position. However "broke" one may be oneself, it is reassuring to know that the country isn't. Close to rock-bottom perhaps, but not on the rocks.

True "Success" Story

The poor little boy, who begins his business career by selling newspapers and ends up by publishing them, is a fairly familiar figure in "Success" literature. But not often is the progress so steady, swift, and dazzling as in the case of Lord Southwood, who died a few days ago, publisher of The *Daily Herald*, of *The People*, a Sunday paper with a circulation of about 4,500,000, and of a whole string of other periodicals.

Little Julius Elias began in the traditional way at the age of ten. Three years later he left school to earn his living as an office-boy. Then he became a junior clerk in Odhams Bros., a small firm of jobbing printers, of which in an amazingly short time he was made manager. And a printer he remained all his life.

So far as he was concerned, The *Daily Herald*, *The People*, and all the rest of them, were chiefly printing jobs. His real object was to keep the presses busy. And yet few publishers have had so remarkable a gift as he for the building up of immense popular successes. He had an unfailing instinct for what the public wanted. It was chiefly due to his shrewdness of judgment and organizing genius that The *Daily Herald*, the official organ of the Labor Party, became what it is, one of the great national newspapers, with a circulation of over 2,000,000.

Through his connection with the Labor Party, as one of its leading spokesmen, Lord Southwood became a stern critic of private enterprise. But there are few men whose careers are so striking an illustration of what can be accomplished under that derided and unpopular system. In fact, it is hard to see how he could have achieved such success under any other system.

Coal Situation Taut

The nice thing about conflicting statements on important national problems is that they do conflict, and so there is something for every taste and every temperament. Take coal-mining, for instance. If you are one of those hearty, eupeptic people, convinced that all is finally for the best and everyone's heart is really in the right place, you have only to listen to Mr. Shinwell, the Minister of Fuel, to gain additional cheeriness and confidence.

If, on the contrary, you should be a dyspeptic viewer-with-alarm, always ready to believe that every silver lining has a dark cloud around it, and that your brother man is generally a devious fellow, who thinks first of his own selfish interests and then of his class and hardly ever of the nation—well, you have only to listen to Mr. Horner, of the National Union of Mineworkers. You will find plenty there to convince you that, nationalization or no nationalization, the coal-miners are determined to hold the community up. Mr. Horner may not intend it that way, but that is how it sounds.

There is a new and better spirit in the mining industry as a whole, says Mr. Shinwell. More miners are returning from the Forces, there is less absenteeism, the output per man-shift is going up. Soon, says the merry Minister, there may not even be room in the industry for all the men who will be wanting to get into it.

Now let us turn to Mr. Horner for a black draught—salubrious perhaps, but unpalatable. The policy of "marking time," says Mr. Horner, will continue until the Coal Bill becomes law. He hints that it may continue still longer until the miners get their five-day week.

Mr. Horner has no doubt that they will get it. No section of the community, says he, is in a better position to enforce its demands. Coal-miners, he reminds us, are "unblacklegable and irreplaceable." Mr. Horner is not tactful. He apparently feels that he doesn't have to be. We are being warned.

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The Shipshaw Power Development (top) and the smelting plant at Arvida, Que. (at right).

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THE BOOKSHELF

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Perpetual Active Adolescence Not The End of Education

PIERIAN SPRING, by B. C. Diltz. (Clark, Irwin, $2.00.)

TWO young men, after four years in High School, went to war, saw far fields and many peoples. Now they are back at home and in a printing office. One of them spells "pigeon" with a "d" inserted (perhaps with a bow, or a nod, towards an eminent Toronto divine). The other, perhaps thinking of the Far East, makes the word "pidgin."

Now good spelling is not necessarily a sign of intellectual maturity or of general culture. But bad spelling of commonplace words is an index either of faulty teaching or of careless learning somewhere along the road from the First Grade onwards. There are rumors from various offices that High School graduates and even some second-year University lads are short of general information and lack the habit of concentration. And a curious suggestion was offered in a recent speech that contract bridge might be a good substitute for Geometry.

These are straws in the wind. Professor Diltz, in this book, believes that he has found the wind in what is called Progressive Education, based on the pragmatic philosophy of William James and John Dewey.

"Pragmatic education develops the most obvious and perhaps the least important part of the pupil's life. It is narrow in its view, bigoted in its attitude and selfish in its purpose ....Even in the secondary school those subjects by which practice is given in clear thinking and correct expression are being gradually supplanted by 'activities' which require of the pupil the least amount of thought, feeling and imagining.... The trend of modern education is directed towards preserving the pupil in a state of perpetual, active adolescence."

These sentences indicate the author's point-of-view which he develops with vigor, and perhaps sometimes with insufficient qualifications. He protests against the watering-down of ideals, the excessive emphasis on vocational guidance, as if wordly success were more important than character; and he is contemptuous of a godless independence.

The argument would be stronger if the author had cut down his quotations from all and sundry. Too much quotation tends to confusion in the mind of the reader.

Samples of the author's method of teaching English literature are given at some length; not with the suggestion that they are perfect, but as an indication of his way of "leading out" the pupils, stimulating imagination, judgment and art-appreciation.

Altogether, a book that was due in these times; perhaps overdue.

•

Another That Smells

DUCHESS HOTSPUR, a romance, by Rosamond Marshall. (McLeod, $3.00)

A RICH, young English duchess of the late 1700's, graceful and graceless, mannered and bad-tempered, with the face and form of Venus and the morals of a promiscuous strumpet, falls in love with a news-writer, poor but proud (as we all are in the Profession). There is no need to go farther in description. The tale is silly, sensual and badly written. Doubtless it will be sold in quantity.

•

An Indian Plague

MAN EATERS OF KUMAON, by Jim Corbett. (Oxford, $2.50.)

HUMAN beings are not the natural prey of tigers. But if the animal, by reason of age or wounds, loses his usual agility and cunning, he may become a man-eater, terrorizing villages and whole districts in India. The author, a sportsman of great courage and endurance, made it his business to hunt down any man-eater he heard of. When it is remembered that one tigress in Nepal had killed over 200 men and in Kumaon 234 more within four years, the value of Major Corbett's services may be estimated.

The book is a record of high adventure, thrilling and admirably done. There is a foreword of compliment by Lord Linlithgow, former Viceroy.

•

Faces At Sea

SAILORS, by Grant Macdonald. (Macmillans, $3.00.)

KEEN observation and a drawing-hand uncommonly deft mark the work of Lieut. Macdonald, official artist of the Canadian Navy. Here is a collection of a hundred portraits, in crayon or wash, of seamen at work and at play. There is nothing stylized about either attitude or expression. Often the pictures have a latent humor although there is no feeling of caricature in them. Men who have served at sea will cherish this record of happy days in a hard time.

Tweedsmuir's Sister

UNFORGETTABLE, UNFORGOTTEN, by Anne Buchan, "O. Douglas." (Musson, $4.00)

THE BUCHANS were no ordinary family. John was an established writer before the milk of Oxford was dry on his lips. He never stopped writing, crowning his work with "Memory Hold-The-Door." Writing was his vocation. But he had avocations; trifling ones it is true, such as an aide to Lord Milner in South Africa, or as a Unionist candidate for Parliament, or as Governor General of Canada.

He had a brother, brilliantly successful as a civil administrator and organizer in Bengal. A younger brother of high promise was killed in the first World War, and he had a sister Anne who wrote, with wit and charm, memorable books on Scottish life, hiding behind the pseudonym "O. Douglas" lest she might cloud John's reputation.

Acumen in choosing their parents must have had something to do with it, for they grew up in a manse, first in Fife and later in Glasgow, exposed to the high culture of intelligent Presbyterianism, not untinctured with Free Will.

For the three children most near in age life was real, earnest, imaginative and mischievous. Censorious neighbors said "They're a' bad, but the lassie's the verra de'il." But the devilishness was singularly mild as she grew out of the tomboy stage with her imagination quickened and her love of life enhanced.

In this gracious book looking to a happy and eventful past she writes of John's constant devouring curiosity. He wanted to know everything about everything and used his father's library with a furious diligence. She herself "the dunce of the family" was more impressed with the externals of the room, such as the clock on the mantelpiece "with the honestest face a clock could have." But you don't describe a happy book, you read it, and probably more than once.

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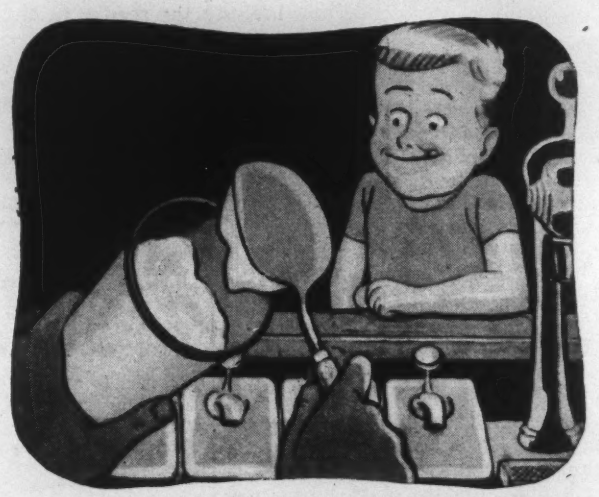

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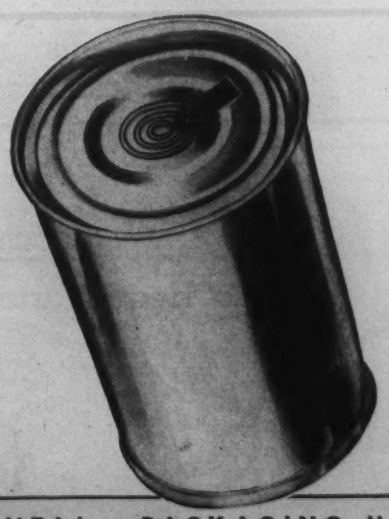

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THE BOOKSHELF

Olympian John Dryden Examined; Earlier Judgment Confirmed

JOHN DRYDEN, A Study of His Poetry, by Mark Van Doren. (Oxford, $3.75)

SOMETIMES a graduate student, laboring for a Doctorate, produces a thesis of new content and literary grace. The achievement is hardly usual, indeed it partakes of the nature of a phenomenon. Mark Van Doren "did a piece" on John Dryden at Columbia University in 1921, so apt, so informative and so well-rounded that its publication caused a stir in literary circles, not only in America but in England. This is a new edition, the only changes in it being the deletion of some qualifications which may have been set down in the timidity of youth. Now the author, having grown out of timidity and youth, withdraws all sops from Cerberus. Where once he suggested, now he insists, and carries the reader along with him.

The conclusion of the whole matter is found in this quotation: "If there was something fatuous about the opulence of the Augustans there is often something desperate about the simplicity of the moderns. If an aristocratic society fattens and sleeks the poets of its choice, democracy grinds many of its sons to powder. A man who composes verse too exclusively out of his faculties can hardly be judged by men who write too much with their nerves; the imagination, the umpire of art, might acknowledge neither. Dryden lives . . . as one who elastically paced the limits of a dry and well-packed mind. He braces those who listen to his music; he will be found refreshing, if, answering his own invitation,

> When tired with following nature, you see fit
> To seek repose in the cool shades of wit."

Hasty persons in this hasty time, looking for sudden thrills, don't settle down easily with Dryden. He is too much like a procession with banners, winding its slow length along, like the serpent in Virgil. Yet tradition says that he was a great man, and this book proves it; if only by the chapter chronicling his faults which puts his merits into high relief.

•

The One-Man School

DEGAS, by Camille Mauclair. (Collins, $3.95.)

THIS large quarto of 48 pages, introduced by an appreciative biographical essay, contains reproductions of the artist's most famous sketches. One thinks of the ancient quip about editors of Ontario, "They are not beautiful, but they are good." Not that the analogy is perfect; far from it, for grace and vitality of line give beauty to commonplace themes and oddities of composition. This is a collection that must find a place in every important library, public or private.

•

An Evisceration

A BIBLE FOR THE LIBERAL, Edited by Dagobert D. Runes. (Philosophical Library, N. Y. $3.50, U. S.)

WITHOUT defining the word "Liberal" the editor of this book of selections from the Bible says "Liberals of our time hardly ever read the Bible. I made wide inquiries among them; some of them just shrugged their shoulders, others had derisive words for 'the ramblings of ancient Hebrews'." The implication is that, in the lexicon of the writer, a Liberal is a wrecker, a militant revolutionist, with a perpetual quarrel against all economic practice and all social amenities — roasting his pork by burning down the house.

One wouldn't be surprised at a superior attitude of such persons to the Bible, or any other vehicle of ethics, stressing the rights and duties of individuals in society. Nor are they likely to be attracted to the naked ethics robbed of their garment of context.

When the Prophecy of Isaiah is reduced to two pages and the New Testament to the sermon on the mount and the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, and when pages upon pages are given to the Wisdom of Solomon and the writings of Jesus, Son of Sirach, (from the Apocrypha) the knowledge which the thundering Liberal will obtain from this book (if he reads it) will not soften his thundering or cleanse his soul.

The Bible is a book of *people* in stress, wrestling triumphantly against the twin evils of violence and selfishness. If you de-personalize it you kill it and the wise sayings which star its pages lose their power.

•

Nerve-Tension

MASTERING YOUR NERVES, by, Larry Freeman and Edith M. Stern (Musson, $2.75.)

SINCE everybody is "nervous," particularly the calm and collected person who seems never to be upset—and gets heart or stomach trouble in consequence—ways of tension-release are of considerable importance. This book is a sort of self-instructor, assembling long lists of nervous habit and inviting the reader to determine his own type by a system of "marking." For example you are asked to mark if you are Very Much Upset, Sometimes Upset, or Indifferent when you are shoved out of line, or when you are bilked in a business deal, or if your wife keeps you waiting.

The aim of the book is to enable you to get acquainted with yourself (a more or less unhappy business,) and to get rid of the many sputterings that make life a trial.

•

A Little Wearisome

HOW TO GROW OLD DISGRACEFULLY, by Norman Anthony. (Collins, $3.00.)

HUMOR and tragedy are twins, sometimes not distinguishable the one from the other. "He Who Gets Slapped" and "Pagliacci" emphasized the relationship. And here is another; a book of studied hilarity the author hunting for laughs as eagerly as a broken down comedian and getting them, commingled with a sense of pity.

It is the life lived, or pretended to have been lived, by a man of talent who edited a succession of humorous magazines until he kicked himself off the staff of each by exhibitions of gilt-edged folly, either by trying to drink all the liquor in New York during the mad 20's and 30's, or by spending money like a battleship-crew of drunken sailors. The jokes are mostly common and even low-burlesque such as might appeal to the immature mind. And with all the brashness you can't help feeling sorry for the poor man.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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This is one of a series of announcements regarding the activities of the Association, contributed by GOODERHAM & WORTS, LIMITED

MUSICAL EVENTS

Why Is the Philadelphia Symphony One of the World's Greatest?

By JOHN H. YOCOM

DECIDING why the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra is so great is a teasing task. First, it plays a great deal—since the end of last September 100 performances plus three tours of a week each. The two concerts in Toronto last week were part of the last tour. But the accumulated smoothness that comes from such concentrated teamwork is only one factor in making a great orchestra.

Secondly, the orchestra has large proportions — 104 musicians. Size means not only greater power but a richer quality in whispering passages, an assurance that no subtleties in the score are missed or covered over by unbalanced sections.

Then there is the proficiency of individual players, for the orchestra can afford to hire the world's best. Many of the first desk players receive over $200 a week. Money comes from generous endowments, royalties on recordings from two major companies, but, most of all, from full seasons in Philadelphia's old-fashioned Academy of Music, with a subscription list of rich patrons. Then there are 10 lucrative annual performances in New York, 8 in Washington and 6 in Baltimore. But the backgrounds of the players — from Concertmaster and Associate-Conductor Alexander Hilsberg to the last bass player—are made up of years of study with top-notch teachers, of distinguished work with European or American orchestras.

For example, first flautist, tall, handsome, grey-haired William Kincaid is acknowledged one of the world's best and deserving of his platinum flute. First trombonist Charles Gusikoff has been one-time lead man with Sousa, Damrosch and Goldman. He has an important connection with Canada too. After playing week-end concerts, Gusikoff gets up at dawn every Sunday morning to fly to Montreal, where he teaches trombone at the Conservatoire and plays in the afternoon concerts with the Montreal Symphony. Cellist William Schmidt has been with the orchestra since its founding in 1900.

With the chances of error by individual players practically eliminated, and many having an intimate knowledge of entire scores, successful performance comes to rest with the conductor. But here again the job is in expert hands. Budapest-born, baldish, short, 47-year old Eugene Ormandy would be an ordinary appearing man in almost any other job. But standing on his extra-high podium, before the orchestra in which membership is the goal of most of the world's serious musicians, he is preeminent. Once a violinist and concertmaster in Hungary, he came to the Philadelphia in 1936 via guest-conductorship and conductorship of the New York Philharmonic and Minneapolis Symphony respectively. He was joining a skilful showman with a leonine white mane and photogenic hands. Although only a mild showman, Ormandy has been every bit as good a conductor as Leopold Stokowski.

No Encores

In the two Toronto performances the orchestra played 8 numbers; and although the audience applauded until hands burned, there were no encores. The first program opened with Ormandy's own arrangement of Handel's Overture in D-minor—really a concerto for oboe and strings. The maestoso opening introduced the audience to a new experience in hearing flowing melodic line and polyphonic music. But it was in the Beethoven Symphony No. 7, the "dance symphony" with joyous mood, that the orchestra's clear-cut playing and precise attacks, with sections blending, shading and phrasing as if they were single instruments, made primary and secondary themes and their developments completely comprehensible and, therefore, beautiful.

Debussy's Nocturnes ("Clouds" and "Festivals") were excellent contrasts in impressionism. The tone-poem "Death and Transfiguration" by Strauss was completely effective, the closely connected and continuous sections portraying the reminiscences and delirium of a dying man. The dominance of the Death motif in the third section and the Transfiguration brass climax in the fourth were highlights of the first evening.

On the second program Handel's "Water Music" was played with the vivacity, expressiveness and rhythm appropriate to the separate movements. The Sibelius Fifth Symphony —with the first and second movements played as one—ran the gamut of a scherzo section with a happy woodwind theme, a slow movement of changing melodies and pizzicato violins, a finale of rustling strings and a tremendous climax announced by the brass. Horn and woodwind sections were superb.

For a long time modern numbers have been almost second-nature performances for the Philadelphia Orchestra. Familiarity with all the intricacies of Gustav Holst's "Perfect Fool" ballet music (set to satirize Wagner's "Parsifal") and Igor Stravinsky's brilliant "Fire Bird" showed itself in spontaneously brilliant presentations that thrilled the audience. Bold harmonies and tonal colorings shed all confusion and became sheer pleasure sensations.

Ormandy has enormous theoretical technique; he has analyzed his scores to their last detail and memorized those analyses. He has great conducting technique; his well-disciplined men watch him—a soft beat, a punching fist, spread fingers, pursed lips, frowns—and follow him. His secret does not lie in calling for startling performances, i.e. unheard of volume or speeds or strange countermelodic emphasis. He simply brings the "standard" performance of numbers right up to perfection itself, and makes his orchestra play as beautifully as it can.

Promise Kept

Last week, Marian Grudeff, 19-year-old Toronto pianist, renewed—and went a long way toward fulfilling—a promise made to concert-goers eight years ago when she appeared as a remarkable soloist with the T.S.O. Repeating the program of her successful New York Town Hall recital, Marian showed herself as one of Canada's leading pianists — and again gave promise of even bettering that.

But honors last week were not all for Marian. A good share was due her capable teacher, Mona Bates.

Miss Grudeff's playing shows a remarkably high degree of interpretative ability and an executive, technical capacity to present that interpretation effectively. Her performance of the Bach-Liszt Organ Fantasia and Fugue made one forget its difficulty in focussing attention on its nobility. That is the same effect that Myra Hess achieves when she plays it. Chopin's Valse and Etude were done with exquisite perception. Debussy's "Voiles" had a delicacy and freshness that could only have come from a really artistic sense. Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 31, No. 3, showed a mature virtuosity with power and feeling. Only in flashing parts of Chopin's Ballade, Op. 23, did her playing have an excessive bravura quality, when out-of-hand physical considerations seemed to overrun the emotional significance.

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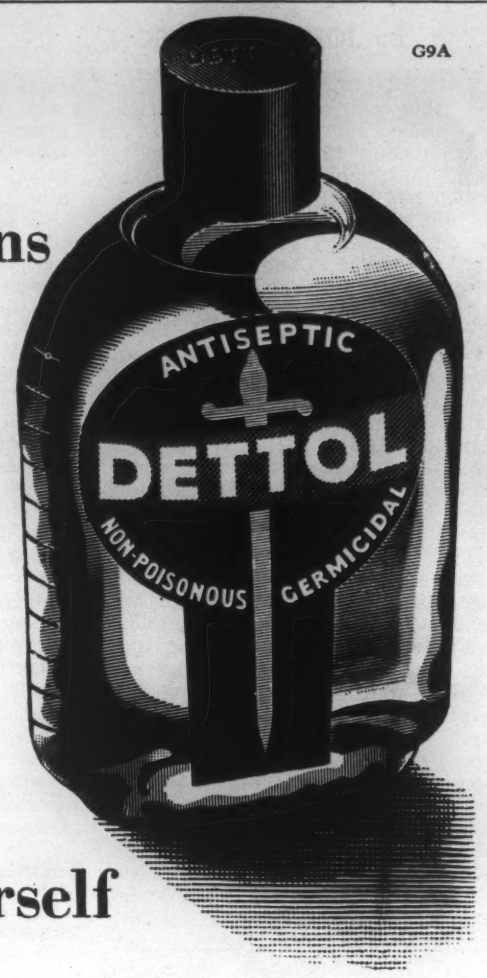

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RECORD REVIEW

Noted Recording of Schonberg's Tone-poem for Strings Alone

By JOHN L. WATSON

ARNOLD SCHONBERG, the terrible man of music who frightens nice old ladies with his cacophonous 12-tone scale, has at least one composition to his credit which has never evoked so much as a mild shudder even from the most uncompromising Philistine. When Schonberg was 25 and very much the disciple of Wagner and Richard Strauss he was inspired by reading Richard Dehmel's poetic cycle, "Woman and the World." The outcome of this inspiration was a sextet for strings which the composer called "Verklarte Nacht" (Transfigured Night). The composition was later rescored for full string orchestra in which form it has lately been recorded by Vladimir Golschmann and the St. Louis Symphony (Victor Album DM1005).

"Verklarte Nacht" is a curious piece of music; the romantic outpouring of a creative genius who must even then have realized that his inescapable but not altogether welcome destiny was to leave romanticism far behind. Although the music is firmly rooted in the traditions of the nineteenth century German romantics, there is a suggestion, in the restless chromatic coloring, of the Schonberg of "Pierrot Lunaire" and the Five Pieces for Orchestra. (How easy for the critic to be wise after the event!) A tone poem of almost symphonic proportions scored for strings alone is not easy to "put across" but Mr. Golschmann has done a remarkably good job and the Victor engineers have produced a satisfactory, if not altogether perfect, recording.

"I have written a tiny, tiny piano concerto with a tiny, tiny wisp of a scherzo. It is in B-flat and I have reason to fear that I have worked this udder, which has yielded good milk before, too often and too vigorously." Thus Johannes Brahms, with characteristic modesty, wrote to a friend to announce the completion of his second piano concerto, a prodigious work of which in truth he must have been immensely proud.

The concerto was completed in 1881 and performed in the same year with Brahms himself at the piano. It is a work of fairly orthodox pattern except for the last movement, a charming *allegretto* based on Hungarian themes. It has been described by one critic as a "symphony for piano and orchestra" because of the consummate skill with which the orchestral and instrumental passages have been interwoven. It represents Brahms at the height of his powers; exuberant romanticism tempered by the strictest intellectual discipline.

Serkin as Soloist

Up to now the best recorded performance of the B-flat Concerto has been that of Vladimir Horowitz with the N.B.C. Symphony, pressed by Victor about five years ago. However, as if to prove that nothing is so good that it cannot be bettered, Columbia has just released a new pressing with Rudoph Serkin and the Philadelphia Orchestra conducted by Eugene Ormandy (Album D142), which to our way of thinking is the best yet. Mr. Serkin's interpretation is intelligent and mature. He manages to draw some pretty wonderful sounds from the piano and the recording engineers have picked them up with remarkable fidelity. Correct tonal balance between piano and orchestra, so often a stumbling-block in the recording of concerti, is constantly maintained right through the twelve sides.

The Rachmaninoff C-minor Piano Concerto appears to be running a good ten lengths ahead of its nearest competitor in the popularity race, outdistancing even the Tchaikowsky B-flat Minor which always used to be considered a safe bet at 8 to 5 on the nose. The Rachmaninoff has already had at least two popular songs plucked from its defenceless measures which seems to indicate that it has finally made the grade. Its composition, we're informed, was inspired by the hypnotic promptings of a neuro-psychiatrist, which may explain its popularity with the generation that took "The Seventh Veil" so rapturously to its bosom. All of which indicates that the new Columbia recording with Gyorgy Sandor and the New York Philharmonic under Rodzinski (Album D147) will sell like the proverbial hot-cakes. This performance, though reasonaby competent, is not in the same street as the aforementioned Brahms; nor is it as satisfactory, all in all, as the old Victor pressing with Moiseivitch and the London Philharmonic.

Mr. Sandor, the Hungarian-born pianist whose career, like so many others, was interrupted by his induction into the U.S. Army, is a brilliant performer. He has a nice feeling for Rachmaninoff's broad, sweeping lyrical statements but his playing has a tendency sometimes to be a trifle loose-jointed when it should be taut. Mr. Rodzinski's handling of the orchestra is adequate but not inspiring.

One of those nice, unexpected surprises is the reappearance of Rachmaninoff's eerie tone-poem, "The Isle of the Dead," superbly performed by the Minneapolis Symphony under the miraculous Mitropoulos (Columbia Album D144). The Isle, which used to be pretty standard concert fare, is seldom heard nowadays. Inspired by Arnold Bocklin's fanciful painting it attempts to depict in music a rather forbidding stretch of country inhabited solely by the shades of the departed . . . . not unlike downtown Toronto on Sunday afternoon. However, the composer's inspiration is of very little importance to the listener. This romantic and imaginative music is good to listen to for its own sake and Mr. Mitropoulos gives it all he's got. The album is worth buying if only to hear how beautifully the sound of strings, *fortissimo*, can be reproduced on wax.

Puccini Arias

Two Puccini arias are sung by Licia Albanese on an interesting new Victor single (11-9115); "Vissi d'arte" from Tosca and "O mio Babbino caro" from the seldom heard opera, "Gianni Schicchi". The first, of course, is everyone's old friend—for very good reasons—but the second, though less celebrated, seems to us far better music. But then, unfamiliarity preserves respect. Mme Albanese apparently feels that vocal acrobatics are unnecessary even in the interpretation of Puccini's most impassioned arias — a sentiment we're inclined to applaud. This is the sort of record that always makes a very acceptable gift. All very romantic stuff, of course, but who would have it otherwise with old Giacomo?

We always used to have a soft spot in our heart for a scratchy old recording of Joseph Achron's "Hebrew Melody", that heartsick lament which Mischa Elman played so hauntingly. Somehow we're a little disappointed with Mr. Elman's new recording (Victor 11-1911). As always, he plays remarkably well but the piano accompaniment by Leopold Mittman is unnecessarily ornate. On the other side the same artists have recorded Sibelius' Mazurka, Op. 81, No. 1. The great man of the north seems to be rather out of his element and not quite in anyone else's. The recording is excellent.

Columbia have recorded the Prelude and Waltz from the musical score of the film, "Blithe Spirit," by Richard Addinsell (C12021). This is a pleasantly unpretentious little trifle, a good deal more acceptable than the same composer's turgid "Warsaw Concerto" although it displays the same characteristic paucity of thematic material. We're inclined to be pretty lenient towards anything which serves to remind us of Mr. Coward's delightful film!

Popular

"Look Out" and "Metronome All Out", played by the Metronome All-Star Band (Victor 40-4000), is one of those recordings whose peculiar charms can be appreciated (and described) only by the "inner circle" of jazz enthusiasts who, as everyone knows, are the most erudite group of sycophants on God's green earth. Granted, the personnel of this hand-picked orchestra are mighty clever instrumentalists but what does it all add up to? Although it's labelled a "hot jazz classic", the whole business strikes us as a good excuse for a more universal application of the Atomic Bomb — to a rapidly degenerating civilization.

"All Through the Day" (Victor 20-1814): A schmaltzy sort of tune sung in a pleasantly indolent fashion by Perry Como with Russ Case's orchestra. Nice to dance to if you're over 21. "Prisoner of Love," on the other side, is one of those confessions of erotic frustration that sound like jazzed-up D. H. Lawrence.

"Day by Day" (Victor 20-1828): A rather haunting little melody that made quite an impression on this sentimental old ear. Very nicely intoned by Martha Stewart with adenoid obbligato. "Tomorrow Is Forever", on the B-side, is practically indistinguishable from a thousand other "sweet songs" of the same ilk; composed by Max Steiner of movie-music fame.

Benny Goodman fans will be happy to learn that eight B. G. specialties are available in a new album entitled "Goodman Sextet Session" (Columbia A31). The wonderful Goodman clarinet is, of course, very much in evidence but the Maestro has seen to it that the other five all have their innings. The selections include such staunch old warriors as "Ain't Misbehavin'," "I Got Rhythm" and "Tiger Rag". All very good listening.

"One-zy, Two-zy": Freddy Martin's Orchestra (Victor 20-1826) — P-U-zy!

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FILM AND THEATRE

The De-Miniverized Garson and the Newly Demobilized Gable

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

WHILE it was pleasant to see Clark Gable back on the screen again it was terrible having to listen to the things he is made to say in his new picture. He is a member of the Merchant Marine in "Adventure" and he is obsessed by a longing for some abstraction which he can only describe as It.

"But what is It?" his librarian friend (Greer Garson) asks at one point.

"It," says Mr. Gable, "Is—It."

Don't imagine that the hero of "Adventure" is inarticulate however. Articulateness, if anything, is one of his vices. "She planted a tree in my heart and grew a potato patch under it and watered it with my blood," he explains at one point to an ex-girl-friend, with reference to Miss Garson. This makes the girl-friend withdraw in fright, and very nearly had the same effect on me.

Clark Gable isn't the only one to suffer however. Practically all the characters in the film are engaged in a fearful and losing battle with the dialogue. Even the obstetrician engaged to deliver the heroine's baby goes into a feverish monologue about man's destiny on earth, just at the moment when it was most necessary for him to keep his mind on his work. It's only by a miracle—one of those screen miracles—that the baby survives at all.

On the whole, however, the screen authors seem to have saved the worst for Thomas Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell is cast as a deckhand who believes he has lost his soul and who incants a strange rude gibberish to explain his predicament to anyone who will listen to him. There really ought to be an Academy award for the actor who puts up the best fight against frantic odds. If there were, Thomas Mitchell would win it, though Joan Blondell as the girl-friend who appears to be simultaneously in love with Greer Garson and Clark Gable would probably run him a close second.

Dowsing Her Past

While most of the intentions behind "Adventure" seem incalculable, it was fairly clear what the authors were up to in the case of Greer Garson. They were determined to do everything in their power, short of washing out the audience's mouth with soap, to take away the taste of Mrs. Miniver and Madame Curie. In the course of this violent treatment Greer Garson is made to conk a drunken sailor over the head with a dinner plate, steal a couple of chickens, rush off for a weekend of marriage and divorce at Reno, throw rocks at her admirer and chase him off the premises, then pursue him to the docks to scale her best hat into the ocean after him as he sails away.

That ought to cure anyone of thinking of Greer Garson as Mrs. Miniver. Only it doesn't. In "Adventure" Greer Garson is a wildly disordered Mrs. Miniver with the lady strain in her fiercely suppressed but never really routed. With all her competence as an actress, Miss Garson makes an implausible hoyden, and her improprieties, pretty as they are to watch, still suggest a well-managed triumph over natural decorum. Clark Gable, however, contrives to give a lively roustabout performance in spite of the misbegotten lyricism of his lines. He's supposed to be strangely tortured deep inside—at least that is what the other characters keep assuring each other, and their insistence has a rather depressing effect at times on his natural cheerfulness. That he is able to wrest any sort of characterization from his role is a triumph in itself.

Some Natural Grotesques

The difficulty about creating fresh and stimulating characters on the screen, where everything is so much larger and more violently active and articulate than life, is that you may simply end up by producing a set of grotesques. This at any rate is what appears to have happened to "Adventure." In "I Know Where I'm Going," however, the odd characters fall naturally into place and are the chief delight of the film. The story is about a self-willed young woman (Wendy Hillier) who sets out to the Orkney Islands to marry a millionaire industrialist, is delayed by wind and weather and in the meantime falls in love with an impecunious Scottish Laird (Roger Livesay).

Since she is an unusually obdurate type she very nearly succeeds in drowning herself and her admirer in her determination to marry for money, before she finally settles down to marry for love. The plot itself holds few surprises and apart from a spill of excitement in the lovers' wild boat ride, the film is rather uneventful. But although the pace is leisurely, the direction is always fresh and alert, and the director's quite irrelevant pleasure in Scottish scenery and odd Scottish types, far from hampering the film, give it an odd charm and spaciousness.

SWIFT REVIEW

KITTY. The Pygmalion story with an Eighteenth Century setting. With Paulette Goddard as the fascinating guttersnipe and Ray Milland as her tutor. Fairly routine drama, with a great deal of instructive period drama.

THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S. Father O'Malley (Bing Crosby) helps to bring off an ecclesiastical deal in real estate, with the assistance of Mother Superior Ingrid Bergman. As a sequel to "Going My Way" most of the film seems very perfunctory.

MY REPUTATION. Barbara Stanwyck as an ardent young widow who gets herself talked about by neighbors. Soap drama arranged for screen.

THE ROAD TO UTOPIA. The latest episode in the Bing Crosby-Bob Hope-Dorothy Lamour travel series. Funny in spots.

THE HARVEY GIRLS. Fairly entertaining technicolor musical, with Judy Garland as one of the Harvey waitresses who helped introduce table-etiquette into the cow country.

SPELLBOUND. Crime and psychoanalysis, as arranged by Director Hitchcock, and quite exciting most of the time. With Ingrid Bergman and Gregory Peck.

"Dark of the Moon" Is Fine Theatre

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"DARK of the Moon", described as "a legend with music", is an extraordinarily effective piece of theatrical entertainment, with the sound dramatic structure of a good fairy tale, the special authority and style of expert Broadway production. This is the story of a witch boy of the Smokey Mountains, who fell in love with Barbara Allen and humanized himself to marry her, to the scandal of a good Baptist community. The play is made up of half a dozen elements—fantasy, folk-comedy, a touch of slight but effective ballet, a touch of hillbilly rowdiness and a revival scene that is at once funny and exalted; and all are so good and so knowingly blended that the legend is almost as easy to believe as it is delightful to watch.

James Lanphier's Witch Boy and Carol Stone's Barbara Allen are both vivid and touching figures. There is a large and competent supporting company and the naive and fervent mood of the play is constantly sustained, even if some of the cast seemed considerably handsomer and more urban than anything one might expect to find in the neighborhood of Buck Creek and Chunky Gal Mountain. I liked them all, particularly Kathryn Cameron as the singing midwife and A. Winfield Hoeny as Preacher Haggler, an actor with the presence and sonorous quality of a William Jennings Bryan.

The play is expertly staged, with sets that contrive a quite astonishing effect of background height and perspective and are merely sketched in the foreground with a wonderful amount of economy and style. From the point of view of both drama and production, this play is in the best tradition of native American drama.

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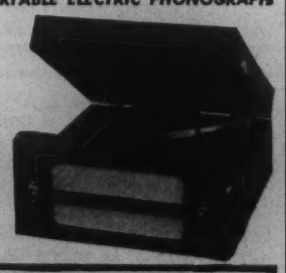

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Serkin as Soloist

Up to now the best recorded performance of the B-flat Concerto has been that of Vladimir Horowitz with the N.B.C. Symphony, pressed by Victor about five years ago. However, as if to prove that nothing is so good that it cannot be bettered, Columbia has just released a new pressing with Rudoph Serkin and the Philadelphia Orchestra conducted by Eugene Ormandy (Album D142), which to our way of thinking is the best yet. Mr. Serkin's interpretation is intelligent and mature. He manages to draw some pretty wonderful sounds from the piano and the recording engineers have picked them up with remarkable fidelity. Correct tonal balance between piano and orchestra, so often a stumbling-block in the recording of concerti, is constantly maintained right through the twelve sides.

The Rachmaninoff C-minor Piano Concerto appears to be running a good ten lengths ahead of its nearest competitor in the popularity race, outdistancing even the Tchaikowsky B-flat Minor which always used to be considered a safe bet at 8 to 5 on the nose. The Rachmaninoff has already had at least two popular songs plucked from its defenceless measures which seems to indicate that it has finally made the grade. Its composition, we're informed, was inspired by the hypnotic promptings of a neuro-psychiatrist, which may explain its popularity with the generation that took "The Seventh Veil" so rapturously to its bosom. All of which indicates that the new Columbia recording with Gyorgy Sandor and the New York Philharmonic under Rodzinski (Album D147) will sell like the proverbial hot-cakes. This performance, though reasonaby competent, is not in the same street as the aforementioned Brahms; nor is it as satisfactory, all in all, as the old Victor pressing with Moiseivitch and the London Philharmonic.

Mr. Sandor, the Hungarian-born pianist whose career, like so many others, was interrupted by his induction into the U.S. Army, is a brilliant performer. He has a nice feeling for Rachmaninoff's broad, sweeping lyrical statements but his playing has a tendency sometimes to be a trifle loose-jointed when it should be taut. Mr. Rodzinski's handling of the orchestra is adequate but not inspiring.

One of those nice, unexpected surprises is the reappearance of Rachmaninoff's eerie tone-poem, "The Isle of the Dead," superbly performed by the Minneapolis Symphony under the miraculous Mitropoulos (Columbia Album D144). The Isle, which used to be pretty standard concert fare, is seldom heard nowadays. Inspired by Arnold Bocklin's fanciful painting it attempts to depict in music a rather forbidding stretch of country inhabited solely by the shades of the departed . . . . not unlike downtown Toronto on Sunday afternoon. However, the composer's inspiration is of very little importance to the listener. This romantic and imaginative music is good to listen to for its own sake and Mr. Mitropoulos gives it all he's got. The album is worth buying if only to hear how beautifully the sound of strings, *fortissimo,* can be reproduced on wax.

Puccini Arias

Two Puccini arias are sung by Licia Albanese on an interesting new Victor single (11-9115); "Vissi d'arte" from Tosca and "O mio Babbino caro" from the seldom heard opera, "Gianni Schicchi". The first, of course, is everyone's old friend—for very good reasons—but the second, though less celebrated, seems to us far better music. But then, unfamiliarity preserves respect. Mme Albanese apparently feels that vocal acrobatics are unnecessary even in the interpretation of Puccini's most impassioned arias — a sentiment we're inclined to applaud. This is the sort of record that always makes a very acceptable gift. All very romantic stuff, of course, but who would have it otherwise with old Giacomo?

We always used to have a soft spot in our heart for a scratchy old recording of Joseph Achron's "Hebrew Melody", that heartsick lament which Mischa Elman played so hauntingly. Somehow we're a little disappointed with Mr. Elman's new recording (Victor 11-1911). As always, he plays remarkably well but the piano accompaniment by Leopold Mittman is unnecessarily ornate. On the other side the same artists have recorded Sibelius' Mazurka, Op. 81, No. 1. The great man of the north seems to be rather out of his element and not quite in anyone else's. The recording is excellent.

Columbia have recorded the Prelude and Waltz from the musical score of the film, "Blithe Spirit," by Richard Addinsell (C12021). This is a pleasantly unpretentious little trifle, a good deal more acceptable than the same composer's turgid "Warsaw Concerto" although it displays the same characteristic paucity of thematic material. We're inclined to be pretty lenient towards anything which serves to remind us of Mr. Coward's delightful film!

Popular

"Look Out" and "Metronome All Out", played by the Metronome All-Star Band (Victor 40-4000), is one of those recordings whose peculiar charms can be appreciated (and described) only by the "inner circle" of jazz enthusiasts who, as everyone knows, are the most erudite group of sycophants on God's green earth. Granted, the personnel of this hand-picked orchestra are mighty clever instrumentalists but what does it all add up to? Although it's labelled a "hot jazz classic", the whole business strikes us as a good excuse for a more universal application of the Atomic Bomb — to a rapidly degenerating civilization.

"All Through the Day" (Victor 20-1814): A schmaltzy sort of tune sung in a pleasantly indolent fashion by Perry Como with Russ Case's orchestra. Nice to dance to if you're over 21. "Prisoner of Love," on the other side, is one of those confessions of erotic frustration that sound like jazzed-up D. H. Lawrence.

"Day by Day" (Victor 20-1828): A rather haunting little melody that made quite an impression on this sentimental old ear. Very nicely intoned by Martha Stewart with adenoid obbligato. "Tomorrow Is Forever", on the B-side, is practically indistinguishable from a thousand other "sweet songs" of the same ilk; composed by Max Steiner of movie-music fame.

Benny Goodman fans will be happy to learn that eight B. G. specialties are available in a new album entitled "Goodman Sextet Session" (Columbia A31). The wonderful Goodman clarinet is, of course, very much in evidence but the Maestro has seen to it that the other five all have their innings. The selections include such staunch old warriors as "Ain't Misbehavin'," "I Got Rhythm" and "Tiger Rag". All very good listening.

"One-zy, Two-zy": Freddy Martin's Orchestra (Victor 20-1826) — P-U-zy!

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FILM AND THEATRE

The De-Miniverized Garson and the Newly Demobilized Gable

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

WHILE it was pleasant to see Clark Gable back on the screen again it was terrible having to listen to the things he is made to say in his new picture. He is a member of the Merchant Marine in "Adventure" and he is obsessed by a longing for some abstraction which he can only describe as It.

"But what is It?" his librarian friend (Greer Garson) asks at one point.

"It," says Mr. Gable, "Is—It."

Don't imagine that the hero of "Adventure" is inarticulate however. Articulateness, if anything, is one of his vices. "She planted a tree in my heart and grew a potato patch under it and watered it with my blood," he explains at one point to an ex-girl-friend, with reference to Miss Garson. This makes the girl-friend withdraw in fright, and very nearly had the same effect on me.

Clark Gable isn't the only one to suffer however. Practically all the characters in the film are engaged in a fearful and losing battle with the dialogue. Even the obstetrician engaged to deliver the heroine's baby goes into a feverish monologue about man's destiny on earth, just at the moment when it was most necessary for him to keep his mind on his work. It's only by a miracle—one of those screen miracles—that the baby survives at all.

On the whole, however, the screen authors seem to have saved the worst for Thomas Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell is cast as a deckhand who believes he has lost his soul and who incants a strange rude gibberish to explain his predicament to anyone who will listen to him. There really ought to be an Academy award for the actor who puts up the best fight against frantic odds. If there were, Thomas Mitchell would win it, though Joan Blondell as the girl-friend who appears to be simultaneously in love with Greer Garson and Clark Gable would probably run him a close second.

Dowsing Her Past

While most of the intentions behind "Adventure" seem incalculable, it was fairly clear what the authors were up to in the case of Greer Garson. They were determined to do everything in their power, short of washing out the audience's mouth with soap, to take away the taste of Mrs. Miniver and Madame Curie. In the course of this violent treatment Greer Garson is made to conk a drunken sailor over the head with a dinner plate, steal a couple of chickens, rush off for a weekend of marriage and divorce at Reno, throw rocks at her admirer and chase him off the premises, then pursue him to the docks to scale her best hat into the ocean after him as he sails away.

That ought to cure anyone of thinking of Greer Garson as Mrs. Miniver. Only it doesn't. In "Adventure" Greer Garson is a wildly disordered Mrs. Miniver with the lady strain in her fiercely suppressed but never really routed. With all her competence as an actress, Miss Garson makes an implausible hoyden, and her improprieties, pretty as they are to watch, still suggest a well-managed triumph over natural decorum. Clark Gable, however, contrives to give a lively roustabout performance in spite of the misbegotten lyricism of his lines. He's supposed to be strangely tortured deep inside—at least that is what the other characters keep assuring each other, and their insistence has a rather depressing effect at times on his natural cheerfulness. That he is able to wrest any sort of characterization from his role is a triumph in itself.

Some Natural Grotesques

The difficulty about creating fresh and stimulating characters on the screen, where everything is so much larger and more violently active and articulate than life, is that you may simply end up by producing a set of grotesques. This at any rate is what appears to have happened to "Adventure." In "I Know Where I'm Going," however, the odd characters fall naturally into place and are the chief delight of the film. The story is about a self-willed young woman (Wendy Hillier) who sets out to the Orkney Islands to marry a millionaire industrialist, is delayed by wind and weather and in the meantime falls in love with an impecunious Scottish Laird (Roger Livesay).

Since she is an unusually obdurate type she very nearly succeeds in drowning herself and her admirer in her determination to marry for money, before she finally settles down to marry for love. The plot itself holds few surprises and apart from a spill of excitement in the lovers' wild boat ride, the film is rather uneventful. But although the pace is leisurely, the direction is always fresh and alert, and the director's quite irrelevant pleasure in Scottish scenery and odd Scottish types, far from hampering the film, give it an odd charm and spaciousness.

SWIFT REVIEW

KITTY. The Pygmalion story with an Eighteenth Century setting. With Paulette Goddard as the fascinating guttersnipe and Ray Milland as her tutor. Fairly routine drama, with a great deal of instructive period drama.

THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S. Father O'Malley (Bing Crosby) helps to bring off an ecclesiastical deal in real estate, with the assistance of Mother Superior Ingrid Bergman. As a sequel to "Going My Way" most of the film seems very perfunctory.

MY REPUTATION. Barbara Stanwyck as an ardent young widow who gets herself talked about by neighbors. Soap drama arranged for screen.

THE ROAD TO UTOPIA. The latest episode in the Bing Crosby-Bob Hope-Dorothy Lamour travel series. Funny in spots.

THE HARVEY GIRLS. Fairly entertaining technicolor musical, with Judy Garland as one of the Harvey waitresses who helped introduce table-etiquette into the cow country.

SPELLBOUND. Crime and psychoanalysis, as arranged by Director Hitchcock, and quite exciting most of the time. With Ingrid Bergman and Gregory Peck.

• •

"Dark of the Moon" Is Fine Theatre

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"DARK of the Moon", described as "a legend with music", is an extraordinarily effective piece of theatrical entertainment, with the sound dramatic structure of a good fairy tale, the special authority and style of expert Broadway production. This is the story of a witch boy of the Smokey Mountains, who fell in love with Barbara Allen and humanized himself to marry her, to the scandal of a good Baptist community. The play is made up of half a dozen elements—fantasy, folk-comedy, a touch of slight but effective ballet, a touch of hillbilly rowdiness and a revival scene that is at once funny and exalted; and all are so good and so knowingly blended that the legend is almost as easy to believe as it is delightful to watch.

James Lanphier's Witch Boy and Carol Stone's Barbara Allen are both vivid and touching figures. There is a large and competent supporting company and the naive and fervent mood of the play is constantly sustained, even if some of the cast seemed considerably handsomer and more urban than anything one might expect to find in the neighborhood of Buck Creek and Chunky Gal Mountain. I liked them all, particularly Kathryn Cameron as the singing midwife and A. Winfield Hoeny as Preacher Haggler, an actor with the presence and sonorous quality of a William Jennings Bryan.

The play is expertly staged, with sets that contrive a quite astonishing effect of background height and perspective and are merely sketched in the foreground with a wonderful amount of economy and style. From the point of view of both drama and production, this play is in the best tradition of native American drama.

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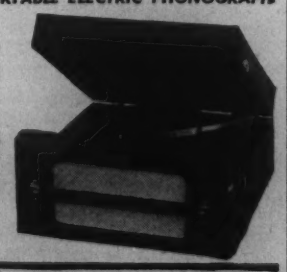

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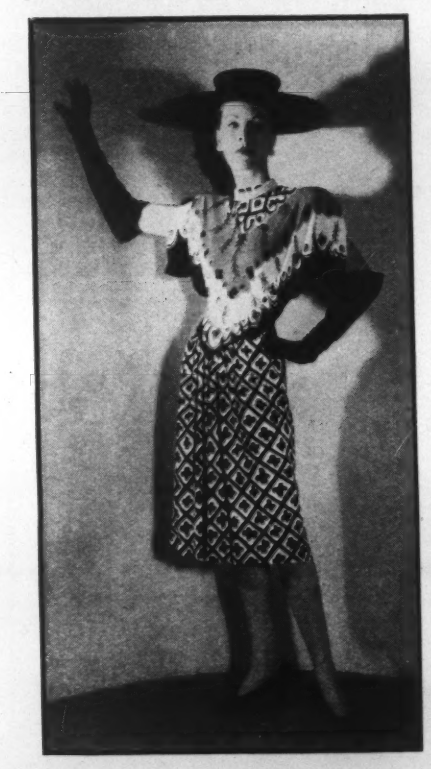

Black, white and shocking pink mingle in this striking scarf print. Pointed bodice appears to be one large scarf, with an inserted yoke that repeats print of the skirt. New York collection of Herbert Sondheim.

WORLD OF WOMEN

Average Family's Storage Needs Are Slighted by House Planners

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

LACK of storage space is one of the most glaring deficiencies in Canadian houses and the one which so far has received the least attention. In the average home little provision has been made to store efficiently the hundreds of articles which every family must use. Let us make a tour of the home of the Canadian of average means to look at its storage facilities and to see for ourselves some of the more obvious needs.

Shall we begin the tour upstairs? Here we find clothes closets in most bedrooms, but nearly all of them are inadequate and poorly equipped. Many are not large enough even to accommodate all clothing in current use. Few of them have sufficient space to store clothing and personal items in off seasons, such as winter clothing in the summer or summer clothes in winter. The only equipment of the average closet is one shelf with hooks below and a clothes pole. There is no place to keep shoes, other than on the floor. There is no provision for keeping the many personal articles for which there is no place elsewhere and usually the shelf is piled high with boxes.

Make Every Inch Count

There is need in clothes closets for two or three shelves instead of only one. There should be some permanent arrangement for keeping shoes, not just enough space for two or three pairs, but sufficient to take care of the number of shoes and slippers the average person keeps on hand. If the room is designed for two people, this equipment should be doubled. Closet doors should be put to use. For example, when a room is small — as is general in new homes — there is not enough space for both a dresser and a chest of drawers. To compensate for the lack of a dresser, a long mirror may be set into one half of the closet door and a cabinet for toilet articles into the other half, with a rack for ties, belts etc., underneath.

Moreover, it should not be difficult to design units of drawers, trays and shelves of various types to fit into the average closet and in which to store a multitude of personal items of all sorts which today fill dresser drawers to the overflowing and which are now stored in boxes on the closet shelf or on the floor. Cost of such units could be reduced if they were standardized and rolled off the assembly line in mass production. Great Britain has made a start in the direction of studying storage needs and of designing standard cupboard units.

For Household Equipment

Many of the more modern homes have linen closets, but as a rule these also are inadequate. Usually there is not enough room for extra quilts, pillows, etc., and there is no dust-proof, moth-proof place in which to store blankets and other woollens. While the average home may provide a place to keep clean linens, it has no spot in which to keep soiled linen and clothing. In a recent survey of Canadian homes made by Lever Brothers, it was found that soiled laundry is kept in every part of the house. Some keep it in the basement, some in the washing machine or laundry tubs, some in the bedroom closet, in the bathroom, in the kitchen and even in the dining room. This is a storage problem of every family every week of the year and it should be taken into consideration and provided for when homes are designed.

In most bathrooms there is a cupboard for medicines and toilet preparations but usually it is much too small and there is no place in it to keep medicines locked and out of reach of children. Few bathrooms have any cupboard space for such articles as soap, toilet paper, hot water bottles, or for the baby's bath and other baby equipment.

In very few homes is there any place upstairs in which to keep cleaning tools and utensils. A housewife cannot do efficient work if her tools are not close to where they are used. She should not have to run downstairs every time she needs a broom, mop, duster, a pail or some cleaning material. There should be duplicates upstairs and a place should be provided in which to keep them.

When we come downstairs we find that many homes, especially newer ones, have a closet for street clothes near the front entrance. But often these are too small to accommodate all the bulky outdoor garments of the family, to say nothing of the guests. As a rule this closet has only a shelf and hooks and maybe a clothes pole. There is no special provision for keeping dirty, wet overshoes and rubbers so that they will not mark the floor. There is no place for wet umbrellas.

Few homes have any spot near either the front or rear entrance in which to keep a bicycle, a baby's carriage, or children's outdoor toys, tricycle, wagon, sled, and so on.

When we step into the living room we do not find any cupboard space at

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all. There is no place to keep phonograph records, sheet music, card tables, games, ash trays, writing equipment, musical instruments, ornaments and bric-a-brac not in use, flower containers, or special hobbies carried on in the living room. There is no place downstairs near where the child plays to keep toys or playthings. If she is to balance her budget on an average income, the housewife must do the family sewing. Yet no room has been provided for a sewing machine, no place in which to sew.

Storage requirements in the kitchen area — the hub of the home plant—are part of the big job of feeding the family. This whole subject is so important that it must be dealt with separately in a subsequent article.

In The Plans

On going down to the basement we find that it is just one open space filled with articles of all sorts; in fact everything for which there is no room upstairs. The basement is the logical place in which to store many items but it should be so constructed that they can be kept in good condition. One of the most important needs is proper storage space for food. Food bills can be cut if foods are bought in season when they are cheap. Yet the average housewife cannot avail herself of this method of saving because her basement has no definite arrangement for keeping food. To provide proper facilities is simple enough, especially if it is done when the house is built.

Another basic storage need is a place in which to keep large articles when they are not in use and those which are used only once in a while. A specially equipped compartment in the basement could accommodate trunks, garden furniture in the winter, sports equipment in off seasons, skis, skates, sleds, camping and picnic equipment. It could house Christmas tree decorations, large equipment for preserving, screens, storm sash and doors, and numerous other articles. If these are kept in a separate room they will be free of furnace dust, they will be out of the line of traffic and they can be locked up to protect them from the sneak thief.

We have looked at the storage needs which are common to all families and the facilities which the average house provides. Of course every family has its own peculiar requirements and every house has spots which can be turned to good use for storage purposes if sufficient thought and planning are given to the matter. For example, in a room with sloping ceilings, the low space can often be turned into cupboards capacious enough to delight any housewife.

When the house is being planned is the time to see that space will be provided and that the equipment will be installed which is needed to store and to keep in good condition all household and personal effects. Not only is the cost lower when it is done at that time but if it is not undertaken then it is not likely that it ever will be. When the average family buys a home they put all they have into it. They cannot afford, either then or later on, to pay in cash to have extra storage space built or proper equipment installed.

Jumble Or Order?

Now, does the average new home provide more and better storage accommodation? In this regard, are the homes now being built an improvement on the old ones? Here are storage requirements of National Housing Administration homes: Every bedroom shall have a closet. There shall be a linen closet, a coat closet near the front entrance and an additional 150 cubic feet of storage space somewhere in the house. No mention is made of kitchen storage so presumably this comes out of the extra 150 cubic feet. Usually this extra storage space is found in the basement but if no basement is built it is provided somewhere at the back of the house near to kitchen.

But specifications of closet space in these minimum requirements provide only small closets. For example, the space allotted to the closet in the double bedroom is sufficient to provide a closet 2' 3" x 3' 6" and 6 feet in height. This space is supposed to accommodate the belongings of two people. Not only are many closets in new homes smaller than those in old houses but rooms are also smaller and as a rule there are no basements. Therefore in the average home there is less space in which to keep things. It will be fuller and more jumbled than the one we now have.

This problem of storage space is not merely a matter of the convenience of the housewife. It has a far-reaching implications. A place for everything and everything in its place, is a basic principle of efficiency. When proper facilities are not provided in which to keep tools and working equipment and all the things the family uses, it is impossible for the housewife to run the home efficiently. Not only does she have extra tasks, but every job she does is harder and takes longer than it should. And whenever efficiency is lowered, living standards inevitably go down.

Safety Factor

Then, lack of storage space seriously affects the safety of the family. Every year about 2,500 Canadians are accidentally killed in their own homes — about 50% more than die as a result of accidents either on the highway or in industry — and about 250,000 are more or less seriously injured. Undoubtedly a good percentage of these accidents are directly attributable to the crowded and cluttered conditions of our homes. Moreover, this same condition brings added fire hazard. Whenever closets are overcrowded, whenever things are piled in corners or under stairways, there is danger of fire.

Not only does it affect efficient operation and safety in the home, but ill equipped and inadequate storage increases living costs. When there is no place to keep them, household and personal things become broken and lost and they wear out much more quickly. For example, screen manufacturers discovered that, because of improper storage, wear on screens was usually much greater in winter than in summer when they were in use. Then, as we have seen, proper storage of food is a major factor in reducing food bills.

It is futile to talk about raising living standards of the Canadian people and at the same time to go ahead designing homes without regard to the common, everyday needs of the families who will occupy them. We will continue to have these glaring deficiencies in our homes until women as a whole waken up and demand that they be corrected. We are told that houses by the tens of thousands are going to be built during the next few years. Are we going to sit by and see past mistakes repeated? Are we going to watch homes go up which in many respects will be worse than the ones we now have? Are we going to take a step backward instead of forward?

Put Loveliness in Your Plans for a

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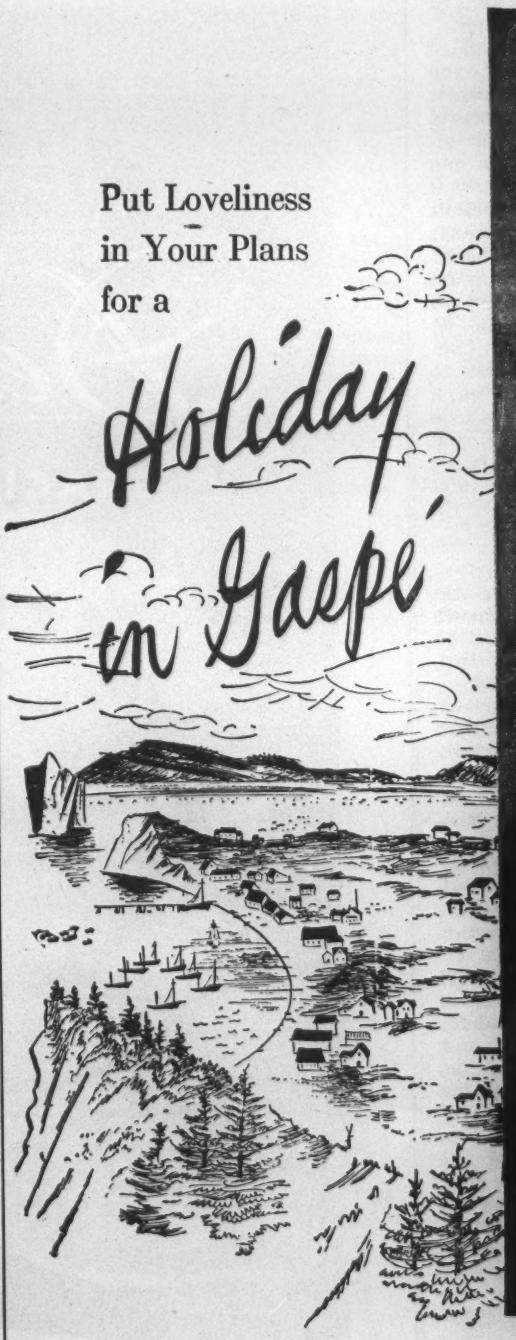

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Artists of Future Encouraged by the Women's Musical Club

By BERNICE COFFEY

It will be welcome news to many that plans are under way for the reorganization of the Women's Musical Club of Toronto, for so many years a distinguished part of the musical life of that city. In 1897, when musical events were much rarer in Toronto than they are now, Mrs. George Dickson, Mrs. Sandford Evans and Mrs. J. N. Shenstone (then Miss Smart) met in the latter's studio in the Arcade on Yonge Street, and made the plans which resulted in the formation of the Musical Club. Mrs. George Dickson was the first president, followed by Mrs. Arthur Pepler, Mrs. A. W. Austin, Mrs. Edward Fisher, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mrs. Miller Lash, Mrs. W. G. A. Lambe, Mrs. W. B. Mickle, Mrs. R. R. Bongard, Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mrs. Edmund Boyd and Mrs. W. B. Woods.

Originally the programmes were given almost entirely by the members themselves, and a choral group was formed in the club. As the musical life of Toronto expanded, and the standards of performance became even more exacting, the regular concerts became professional and the club sought to introduce to Toronto the great artists of the future.

During a ten year period, forty-four artists or ensembles made their first Toronto appearance under the auspices of the club. A glance at the list of artists is evidence of the musical discernment of the club's membership. Names appear that have since become internationally famous: Ida Krehm, Myra Hess, Egon Petri, Georges Enesco, Dorothy Maynor (who was engaged before she made her sensational debut in New York), Wanda Landowska, Marian Anderson, Eva Gauthier, Gregor Piatigorsky, Casadesus Ancient Instruments, Aquilar Lute Quartet, Barrere Little Symphony, Angna Enters, Mona Bates and her Ten Piano Ensemble, and many others.

An important branch of the Musical Club has been the Rehearsal Club. This arose following the discontinuance of a "student Membership". Rehearsal Club members paid only three dollars a year, and were entitled to attend all the concerts. Its members were young professional artists, who met every second week, when the various members were given an opportunity to rehearse a work or a programme before giving a public performance. Some of these Rehearsal Club members have appeared as guest artists at the regular concerts of the Club.

Prior to the fourth year of the war, when it was decided to discontinue the activities of the club until the war ended, three annual open-to-the-public concerts were given in aid of the Red Cross. From these the sum of five thousand dollars was realized, and the Club purchased a mobile kitchen, completely equipped to serve as many as 250 people at a time. This kitchen operated in England, working in distressed areas.

During the past winter the members of the committee which was last in office, have been forming plans for reopening next autumn, and an appeal is being made to former members to re-join and to bring in at least one new member.

It is felt that there is still a place for an organization such as the Women's Musical Club in Toronto, in spite of the number of concerts which now take place. With an assured membership, the club can bring artists who are not yet well known to the public; it can present programmes of an intimate nature, such as are all too seldom heard elsewhere; it is determined to assist our own Canadian artists, and to give them an opportunity to be heard; it provides an afternoon concert for many who find it difficult to go out in the evening; it gives a chance for women who love music to meet together, and discuss the programme during the tea hour, which is to be arranged for next season.

Toronto's Children

The work that the Children's Aid Society of Toronto is doing can never be measured in dollars and cents. The success of this Society's work can, however, be measured in the happiness and hope it gives to thousands of neglected, abandoned and abused children. Food, medical care, clothing, affection, all the needs of a growing girl and boy are supplied by friendly, skilled workers whose business it is to restore happiness to the faces of youngsters who, through the neglect, carelessness or irresponsibility of their own parents have lost the temporary, or permanent protection of their natural homes.

It has been over thirty-two years since the Children's Aid Society of Toronto has made a public appeal for funds for new buildings. The work of this Society has expanded far beyond its earlier expectations, with the result that much larger, more up-to-date quarters are needed, not only to provide temporary shelter for the children in its care, but also to give the workers roomier quarters in which to carry on efficiently. Little, if any, privacy is afforded for interviews with prospective parents, with grown-up wards of the Society who drop in frequently for a chat, or for the more serious business of helping to straighten out domestic crises among those whose children are in the Society's care.

The appeal for $400,000 has opened in Toronto, and obviously is one that will engage the help of all those who have at heart the welfare of the city's children.

Personality Training

The other day this column was introduced to Dress Rehearsal, Limited, which is something new for Toronto and, so far as we know, for Canada. The name represents a trio of people who are trained, and are trained to prepare others, to put their best foot forward on the stage, when called upon to speak in public, or in daily contact with others.

Inez Misener-Pierson, a young woman with a charmingly modulated voice, teaches a course that includes poise, diction, grooming and business psychology. Mrs. Misener-Pierson's career began with a lisp. To correct it she was sent to a dramatic school in Cleveland, Ohio, where she became deeply interested in the theatre. Her experience includes three years at the Cleveland Playhouse, a theatrical career in New York, and various branches of personnel work with large American firms.

Not long ago Mrs. Misener-Pierson sent out a quiz among Canadian business men to learn what personality traits they looked for in their feminine staff. The conclusions are interesting in that efficiency is taken for granted in these days of the well-trained secretary and office worker, that the employer does not expect a girl to be glamorous, but he does expect her to have a clean, fresh, just-out-of-the-bandbox look, and a pleasant, well-modulated voice. Mrs. Misener-Pierson's course teaches how to develop self-confidence through poise, diction, grooming and business psychology. The executive whose otherwise valuable secretary is lacking in the *savoir-faire* needed in daily business life, could do worse than see that she gets a course such as this—a bonus that would work to his advantage as well as madame secretary's.

Anton Diffring, dramatic teacher in the school, has had wide experience in the theatrical world of Europe and Great Britain. He made his stage debut as Oswald in Ibsen's "Ghosts" in Vienna, he trouped through Continental Europe and eventually played in Paris and London. Among the parts he interpreted on the European stage were Marchbanks in "Candida", Armand in "Camille", Dudebat in "Doctor's Dilemma", Clarence in "Richard III", Orsino in "Twelfth Night", and he appeared also in a number of British films under the direction of Desmond Brian Hurst and Tennyson.

During the war his knowledge of

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several languages enabled him to serve the Department of National War Services in Ottawa in a position of trust, and subsequently he was transferred from the Civil Service to the C.B.C., so that use could be made of his acting talent and experience. He has often been on the air in such radio productions as "Fighting Navy", "Comrades in Arms", "L For Lanky" and in radio dramas such as "Stage 44" and "Stage 45".

Anton Diffring is a cosmopolitan by background and education but is proud of being a Canadian. With the many opportunities for comparison he has had, he believes in the tremendous potentialities of this country and he is keenly interested in developing young Canadian talent. He worked hard at this pet project of his and eventually saw his way clear to open a studio in Toronto. And now to allow for a better and broader all-round teaching program, he has joined the staff of Dress Rehearsal, Limited.

Mr. C. W. Wright, whose specialty is public speaking and salesmanship, is the third member of the group.

Parcels For England

The other day a prominent Englishwoman said in answer to a question, "You can have no idea of what parcels from Canada mean to those who receive them in Great Britain. The women are very tired, and they know that next winter is going to be very tough. Throughout the war the housewife has gone without, has had to spend dreary hours in queues, and has had to make do without many of the necessities and none of the simplest luxuries. The arrival of a parcel from Canada is a wonderful morale lifter—not only because of what it contains but because someone is thinking of us. There are fortunate people who receive parcels from friends and relations abroad. But there are many other women in England to whom a parcel from Canada would mean so much."

A parcel to England can weigh eleven pounds, she told us, and contain under seven pounds of actual food. There should not be more than two pounds of any one item. The extra four pounds is accounted for by box, food containers and packing—and it's a good idea to fill in the cracks with facial tissues. The name of the sender should be inside; and outside the box should be marked "Unsolicited Gift", and the recipent's name and address should be complete. And don't put clothing in with food.

And the things to put in these parcels? There's a wide variety from which to choose, and some of them are among Canada's rationed foods: Fruit juice (dehydrated); chicken noodle soup (also dehydrated); dried fruits; canned meats (they adore Spam! and over there must part with eighteen of their twenty points to get it); syrups—maple, golden, honey; sugar; breakfast cereals (but don't send oatmeal); pablum; hard candies; chocolate; sweet biscuits; jellies or gelatine (anything to thicken); cheese; spreads; bacon; dried eggs (very scarce over there); fats, oils (for the lack of these England has suffered the monotony of boiled fish); jam, marmalade; peanut butter; evaporated or condensed milk; tea; rice. It's worth noting that people on diets have great difficulty in obtaining the special foods they require.

Soap is one of the most wonderful of all things to the Englishwoman, but better not include it in food parcels, unless all the other items are in cans. And we all know what lipstick, face cream and powder, does for the morale of any woman.

Junior League Confers

This week the Association of Junior Leagues of America has had its first conference since 1943 at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City. Two delegates represented each of the 160 Leagues, which stretch from New York to Honolulu and from Mexico City to Winnipeg in an organization 40,000 strong. During the five day conference the delegates have worked to take up the slack of three years when each League had to carry on without the benefit of an annual pooling of ideas.

The Right Honorable Louis St. Laurent was speaker at the opening dinner. After this send-off the delegates got down to volunteer problems, how to place volunteers where they will work best, and how to train them to be good volunteers. This is the age of specialization and to reach the maximum of usefulness volunteers must be specialists in the resources of their communities and of the particular field in which they want to work, whether it is a hospital clinic or a children's radio program.

Guest speakers, included Mr. John Grierson of Film Board fame, Dr. Griffin of Toronto, who led the discussion on Mental Hygiene; Mr. Ernest Bohn of the Cleveland Housing Centre; Dr. Hugh Leavell, formerly of U.N.R.R.A. and now of the Rockefeller Foundation discussed Health, and Miss Mabel Leslie of the New York State Mediation Board dealt with Industrial Relations.

Somewhere in the busy five days the six Canadian Leagues met to pool the experience of Canadian volunteers from Halifax to Vancouver. And the listed meetings were followed by late-hour bedroom sessions afterwards — "Ma deah, in Texas we do this..." "Do you now? Well, up in Michigan we find it better getting the community interested this way. . ." "In Mexico City our work is largely with the blind....." "In Honolulu during the war all our members...."

1946 is a conference year and the Association of Junior Leagues is off to a good start.

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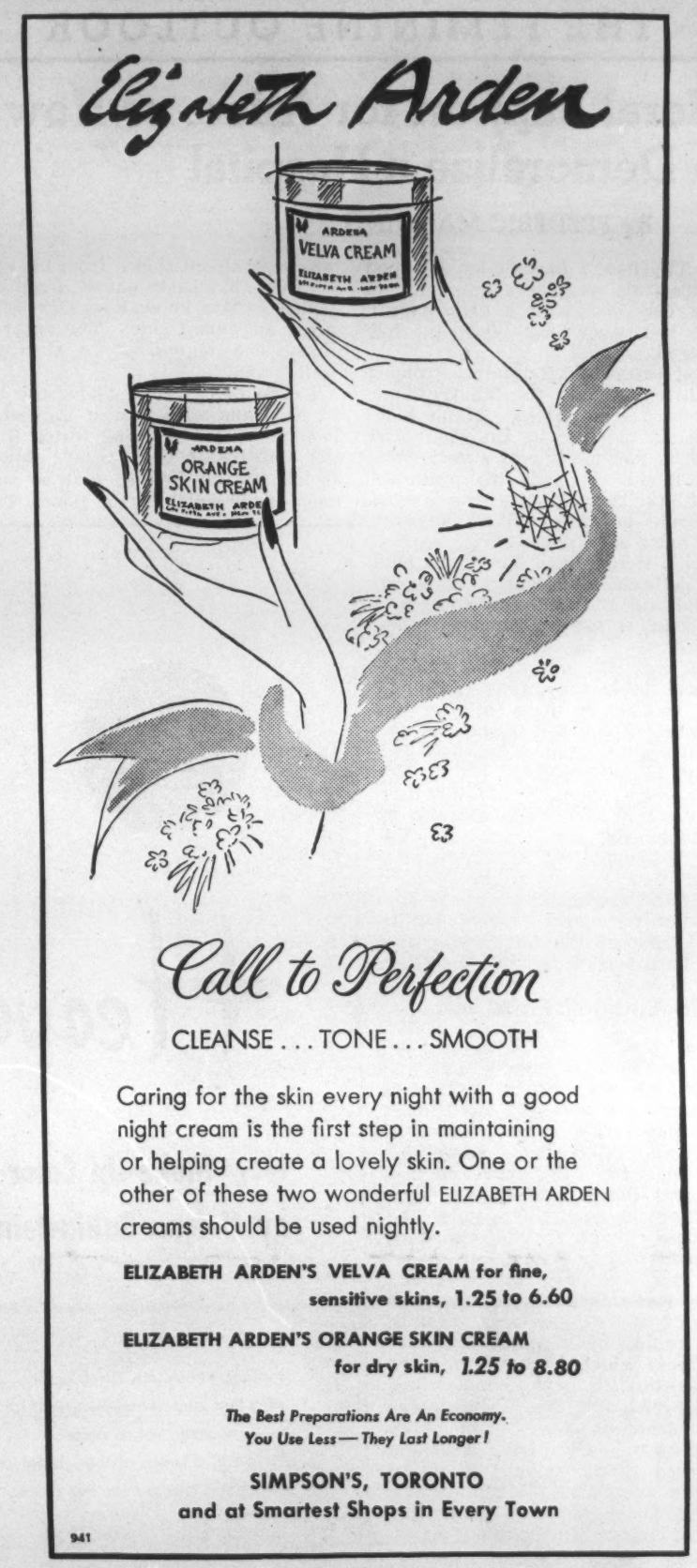
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¼ cup sliced onion
1 can condensed tomato soup
½ lb. ground raw beef
Sift together flour, baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, celery salt and pepper; add 3 tablespoons shortening and mix in thoroughly with fork. Add milk and stir until blended. Melt remaining two tablespoons shortening in 9" frying pan, and cook onions until soft. Add tomato soup, remaining ½ teaspoon salt and ground meat; bring to boil. Spread baking powder mixture on top of meat mixture and bake in hot oven at 475° F. for about 20 minutes. Turn out upside down on large plate. Serves 8.
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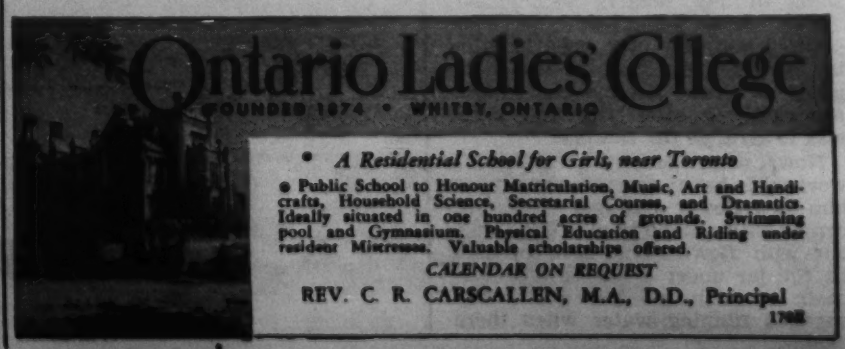
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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Moral Support for Alice: or How to Demoralize a Hospital

By FREDERIC MANNING

UNTIL now I haven't looked upon hospitals as places one goes to have fun, but, after a little experience last week, my viewpoint has changed.

Last Saturday afternoon I dropped in on my friends, the MacWilliams, to return some books. Hank MacWilliams met me at the door, and what he met me in was a very, very jolly mood. So jolly my eyebrows must have taken quite a rise—maybe it should be raise? Well, anyway, they must have gone up.

Hank, noting this, burst into loud and delighted laughter. "Come on in," he said. "Alice is just going into the hospital and we're getting her ready."

This was not quite as callous as it sounded. For some time Alice had been waiting to leap into a bed (hospital, of course) as soon as one was available. Something slight but bloody, I understood.

The preparations, up to the time of my arrival, had been a series of old-fashioneds, and a thorough job they had made of it. They suggested that I, too, might prepare myself and then go along to the hospital, not for moral support, but to carry some of the bits and pieces Alice had decided to take with her.

Dr. So-And-So's Pupil

From the number of bags and boxes assembled I judged Alice was taking along her entire repertoire of clothes as well as a good sized radio, books, magazines, a huge bunch of flowers and an enormous pottery jar to put them in. Alice explained that she hated hospital vases and anyway, she doubted if the hospital had one large enough for the bunch of flowers Hank had bought her.

The jar she was taking along looked large enough to plant a couple of dwarf fruit trees (that is, if one could buy a couple of dwarf fruit trees) which, I have been given to understand, is next to impossible.

Our arrival at the hospital was fairly decorous but when Alice dashed up to the incoming desk and announced to the female on guard that she was Mrs. MacWilliams, a pupil of Dr. So-and-So (giving his name, of course) we broke out again.

During the questioning of Alice that followed she became somewhat restive, being fascinated by a board above the desk upon which numbers flashed on and off. Alice stood the questioning just so long and then in a firm voice announced that *she* wanted to ask some questions. The female on guard paused in surprise and then said, "Yes?"

"I've been fascinated by those flashing numbers," Alice remarked. "Now tell me, what on earth are they for?"

The attendant in a patiently bored tone replied they were for summoning the doctors.

This seemed to annoy Alice. "That's nonsense," she snapped. "I'm sure there aren't that many doctors. It looks like a Bingo board to me and Bingo isn't allowed, you know. I must say I'm more than surprised—"

Said With Flowers

The attendant shuddered and interrupted Alice with more questions.

We were finally shot up to Alice's room which was large and cheery, a description that will probably cause some of my readers to shudder. There Alice commenced at once settling her odds and ends, hanging up clothes and so on. I was delegated to crawl around and attach the radio to something and Hank was to arrange the flowers.

Now, while Hank is a willing worker I have never looked upon him as a flower arranger. What he can do with a lamb chop is one thing, but with flowers—no. He couldn't fit the jar under a tap in the wash basin or bath tub but was busily engaged running water when there was a vehement shriek from his wife.

"Take that basin out of here," she yelled. "You know how sick I get after an anaesthetic. The sight of that basin is enough to start me right now."

I crawled out from under the bed to see Hank with a most suggestive looking utensil carrying water from the bath to the pottery jar. Alice's shriek startled him so that he spilt most of the water on the floor. This necessitated getting a towel and doing some cleaning up. As Hank was busily engaged and, incidentally, occupying most of the floor space, the door was opened without warning and a student, or apprentice, nurse came in quickly and all but fell on top of Hank.

It confused the girl considerably but Hank, scrambling to his feet, felt called upon to reassure everyone, especially the prospective nurse, who needed it.

While the melee was in progress Alice had decided to lower the top sash of a window and, being small, had climbed up on to the top of a radiator to do so, complaining loudly that no one ever, and so on. The nurse must have thought Alice was in the wrong ward and was trying to hurl herself out. At any rate, she made a grab for her and the two of them collapsed on the bed.

Hank, dead-pan, explained to the girl that his wife wasn't really a mental case and for her not to be alarmed at attempts to climb the wall, *but*—if while trying to do that she shouted that she was pursued by magenta crocodiles — well, then maybe help had better be called in.

The student nurse left hurriedly without stating her errand and I followed to ask if she could get us a vase of reasonable proportions. This took some minutes and resulted in a hideous green glass affair. When I returned to the room Hank was grinning all over and Alice had taken to bed—hat, shoes and all.

"Look," gloated Hank. "I've solved the flower problem."

With a gesture worthy of a thinner Hamlet he flung open the bathroom door and there, neatly arranged in the lavatory, were the flowers.

We finally got things straightened away, including ourselves, and left. Alice by this time was exhausted and said she thought she would enjoy a good whiff of an anaesthetic. What Hank and I wanted was food.

The climax came for Hank at three a.m. The telephone roused him from a very, very sound sleep and a sweet voice announced that it was Alice's hospital speaking.

This jolted him wide awake. Before the voice at the other end of the line could explain what the call was about, Hank got himself all worked up. "My wife," he bellowed, "what's wrong?"

"Nothing is really wrong," the sweet voice replied. "Don't be alarmed, we have everything under control. But we thought you should know that Mrs. MacWilliams is seeing magenta crocodiles." And the receiver was replaced very, very gently.

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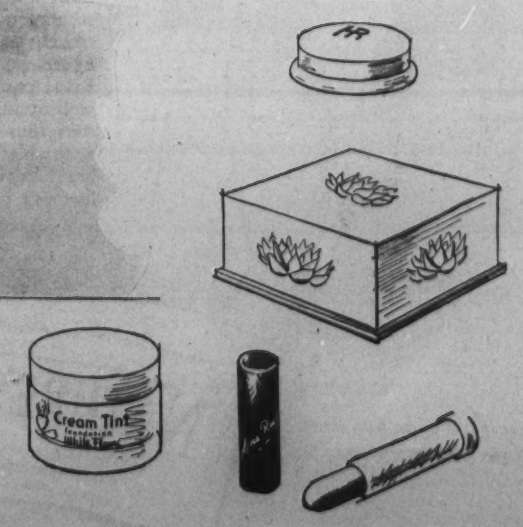

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The Wedding Ring: a Symbol with a Significance Centuries Old

By KATHERINE PUNCH

SHE has rings on her fingers and rings on her toes. She wears bangles, bracelets, earrings, anklets, nose rings, neck rings and lip rings, but of them all the most cherished is the wedding ring ceremoniously given to a woman by the man of her choice and worn by her as a symbol of their enduring love.

Historians do not agree upon the origin of this almost universal custom. Some say that it has evolved from the thongs used to bind the wrists and ankles of captive brides in the first days of history; others maintain that the wedding ring came into use as late as the fifth century, A.D., as a derivation of the betrothal ring.

We do know definitely that some primitive peoples used the circle as a symbol of the eternal nature of marriage. In certain tribes the man wove a band of any available material — even human hair—and with it encircled the waist of his mate in the belief that their individual spirits were thus joined in her body.

Credit is generally given to the ancient Egyptians and Hebrews for developing the custom as we know it today.

When In Rome

The Egyptians first placed the ring on the hand instead of the foot—in most Oriental countries it was worn on the big toe—and they too, provide us with the earliest examples of the ring. Awkwardly carved bands of porcelain and glass, precious metals, and semi-precious stones have been found in variety in their tombs.

The ancient Hebrew endowed his wife with full authority either to spank the babies or to sell the corn even in his absence from home, by giving her his signet ring to wear for the duration of her life.

Roman women were the first to adopt their husband's surname at marriage, and they also determined the finger upon which the wedding ring should be worn. The vein of love (*vena amoris*) was supposed to run from the third finger directly to the heart so that was considered the correct finger for the ring. Then, the right hand was the hand of authority, while the left was the hand of subservience, so the strong-minded gentlemen of Rome placed the ring on the "third finger, left hand," indicating that they might be soft-hearted enough to countenance the vein idea, but they would certainly stand for no other sentimental nonsense!

In Shakespeare's time the "posy" or "chanson" ring came into popular favour. These rings were engraved with emotional couplets and were used as engagement or wedding rings, or both. Sentiments expressed in this manner followed an approved pattern, for example: "In thee my choice, I do rejoice", or, "My heart and I until I die"; and, "May God above increase our love."

High Score

There were many exceptions to the general rule of the tender phrase. One hardy woman of this period had been left three times a widow. At her request, the ring she received from her fourth husband bore the engraving: "If I survive, I will have five." Anne of Cleves held no illusions as to the stability of her marriage to Henry the Eighth of England —a marriage that was destined to last not quite one year. Being his fourth wife in quick succession made her choose the prayerful "God tend me well to keepe" for her ring. Napoleon, at a much later date, revived the posy ring but did not so far forget his exalted station as to become personal even with his beloved Josephine. His dedication on her ring was the non-committal, "To destiny".

Many legends have grown around the wedding rings worn by celebrated characters in history. One of the most touching is the story about the diamond-studded, red enamel one with which the Earl of Darnley is said to have wed Mary, Queen of Scots, in secret ceremony. Although this marriage was later solemnized publicly with three other rings of dazzling loveliness, it is recorded that the Queen bowed her head and wept bitterly when her little red enamel ring was confiscated by the guards during her imprisonment. She had loved it above all other jewels. Princess Mary, daughter of Henry the Eighth, was married when only two years of age to the eight-month-old Dauphin of France. The tiny gold band set with a priceless diamond which was placed on her baby finger during the French Court rites is reputed to be the smallest wedding ring ever made.

"Gemmel" rings were quite common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They were formed by two interlocking hoops which could be worn separately or together. Sometimes they were carved with a hand on each one so that the hands clasped when the two sections were worn as one ring. It was customary for the man to wear one ring, and the woman to wear the other during their engagement, then at the wedding the groom's ring was transferred to the bride's hand to make the completed ring a symbol of their unity.

In Medieval Europe the rings of the nobility were elaborate works of art, massive in size and blazing with jewels, but the poor were forced to use rings woven of rushes as they could not afford any costlier material. Towards the middle of the sixteenth century there was a reaction against ornate wedding rings and a plain hoop of gold became popular. This new fashion was endorsed by royalty in 1554 when the nuptials of Mary and Philip of Spain were performed with a "simple ring, unadorned with gems".

Eighteenth and nineteenth century brides continued to sponsor this vogue for simplicity. Their rings were generally broad, flat bands of gold or silver, functional rather than decorative, sensibly meant for a lifetime of hard wear.

The varied and colorful story of the wedding ring has left twentieth century brides with a right to individuality which they freely exercise. Fashion has swung from the wide, rounded bands of the nineteen hundred's, and the fragile, very narrow rings of the twenties until, in these years that are breaking all Cupid's records of marriage statistics, practically anything goes. The design of a wedding ring is entirely a matter of taste.

Basically, however, it is the same circle our forbears used, for no matter how emancipated the bride is as a woman, as a bride she is bound by the traditions of a thousand years —the rice and the rejoicing, the satin and the lace, and most important of all, the wedding ring, the sacred symbol of marriage.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Restaurants Want Profits: The Housewife Should Break Even

By JANET MARCH

A LITTLE tired of that overall description "housewife" I turned it up in the dictionary the other day and found that one of its meanings, besides "a case for needles," was "domestic economist." Then, going a little further with one's destiny, I looked up "economist" and found "manager—thrifty person" at the head of the list. This is very complimentary but probably untrue of a good many people who run houses. A lot of women resemble Iago's description of the sex in "Othello"

. . . wild cats in your kitchen
Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,
Players in your housewifery."

Of course, ever so often you meet the perfect housekeeper who knows the right proportion of expense for food, clothing and shelter. She spreads the cost of her bargain mink coat over the years, during which she will wear it so as to make her bookkeeping come out right. Not only that, but she has a standard list for weekly buying and does not have to go climbing around her shelves figuring out whether she needs tea, coffee, cereals and sugar this weekend. Once set up her system is wonderful, and when it is explained to less efficient mortals is considerably exasperating.

All in all there are probably more women engaged in the practice of housewifery as a whole or part time job than in any other occupation, and probably a higher percentage of them are inefficient in this vocation than in any other form of employment. For one woman who knows how to use up leftovers there are perhaps three who slide the mashed potato into the garbage never thinking of the shepherd's pie it could top the next day.

If you read, as I have been lately, a book on how to run a restaurant and make a profit you will have it brought home to you that restaurant keepers do a much better job than many of us who just say at the end of the month, "Dear me, prices must be going up. I seem to have spent more money than usual lately!" and lift an extra wad out of their husbands. You can't treat a bank balance which persists in being recorded in red in a light hearted way and continue in business, so you learn the ropes or change your occupation.

From "A" To "C"

This book divided restaurants and eating places into three categories—(A)—high priced meals, $1.75 per meal and up (B)—medium priced meals 75 cents to $1.50, and (C)—low priced with meals for 60 cents and down. Interestingly enough, the C grade spends between 40 per cent and 50 per cent on food and the top grade only 37 per cent because the grand restaurants spend so much on service and furnishings. It would be interesting to have one's own class of meals graded; certainly the service charge would be low in most houses these last years.

There are a lot of hints for economy in the book which we could all profit by using. Meat shrinkage by fast cooking is sometimes as high as 20 per cent while, if you cook around 300°, you will have more servings from your roast. Then too, if you fill your oven full instead of just putting in one dish there is less shrinkage, for the air inside the oven can absorb only so much moisture.

Most housekeepers know roughly how much a serving of meat costs and can be seen standing over boxes of berries doing a little lightning calculating on the fingers as to how much they will cost per person, but not many people know that a slice of bread sets you back about three-quarters of a cent and the butter you would like to put on it—if you had butter—will cost you another cent. That extra pot of tea you make yourself after a spring cleaning bout in the attic is worth 2 cents, but if you'll settle for a cup of black coffee you can get out for 1 cent. Watch your condiment and pickle bill. Mustard is expensive and so is catsup—and rare as hens' teeth too—which is one way of economizing.

By the time I had got this far I was discouraged with the idea of running a restaurant or being a good housewife so I had a 2 cent pot of tea and made some soup.

Cabbage Soup

2 cups of cabbage cut up
2 small onions
2½ quarts of water
Pepper
Salt
2 large potatoes
1 cup of canned peas
1 tablespoon of chopped parsley
Celery salt
Cayenne
4 tablespoons of fat
3 tablespoons of flour

Chop the onions and cook them gently in the fat along with the parsley, then add the chopped cabbage and cover the pan tightly. Keep the heat very low and cook for about fifteen minutes. Stir the flour into the fat and add the water and seasonings. Chop the potatoes into small squares and add them, and cook gently for about half an hour to forty minutes. Add the peas for the last ten minutes. You can either serve this soup with all the vegetables in it or you can strain it through a coarse sieve, rubbing through all that you can. If you do the latter you will improve it if you make some fried croutons to serve with the thick soup.

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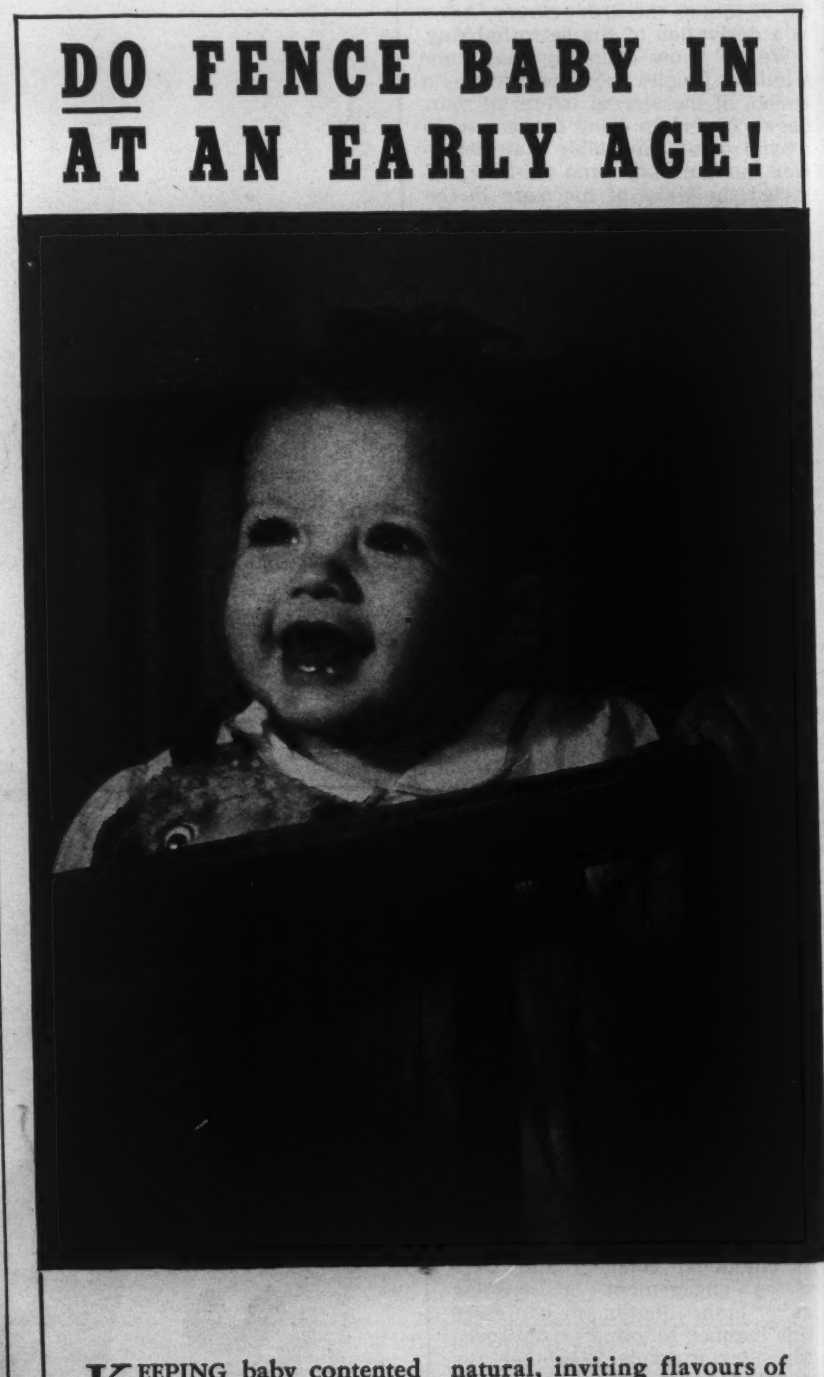
For spring days when coats are doffed, this costume unites a white blouse with black jersey dirndl skirt and grey weskit. By Traina-Norell.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KEEPING baby contented with a fenced-in existence is largely a matter of adjusting him to the idea when he is very young. By placing him in a playpen around the fourth month—before he has discovered the joys of locomotion—you'll find he'll be happier to lead a fairly confined life after he learns to crawl.
Giving baby foods he'll enjoy—and thrive on—is another important part of keeping him contented. Heinz Strained Foods have all the natural, inviting flavours of garden-fresh fruits and vegetables scientifically cooked and packed within hours of harvesting. You'll appreciate their convenience—and their quality, which is protected by a famous 77-year reputation.
57
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57 VARIETIES
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STRAINED ORANGE CUSTARD DESSERT
57 VARIETIES
Notice the difference in flavour, colour and texture of—
HEINZ BABY FOODS

South Africa Prepares a Royal Welcome For Their Majesties

By ANNE MONEY

Capetown.

THE burning question of the moment among South African women, following the announcement of the Royal tour, is what the Queen and the Princesses will wear for their visit to this country.

Within twenty-four hours of the announcement, women in Capetown were 'phoning the big shops and exclusive dress houses, to register their claims to be considered when suitable garments arrived from overseas. Dressmakers were being booked for appointments in January and February of next year, and clothes are the topic at every social gathering.

During the war extravagance in clothes, even for the people who could afford it, has been considered bad taste, but the news of the Royal visit, combined with the fact that Great Britain is making a big bid for export trade, has given South African women an excuse for thinking of what they will wear, especially for the round of festivities that will automatically coincide with the visit of the Royal family.

Balls And Garden Parties

The more cautious are marking time until it is known who will dress the Queen for the South African visit, and what colors and materials she will choose.

It is expected that the Royal party will visit the four important centres—Capetown, the legislative capital; Pretoria, the administrative capital; Bloemfontein, capital of the Free State; and Maritzburg, capital of Natal. Other towns it is presumed will be included automatically are Johannesburg, centre of the gold-mining industry and South Africa's biggest city; Durban, set in surrounding miles of sugar cane; Port Elizabeth and East London.

The short time at their disposal, added to the easily understood fact that the King wants a holiday and rest, makes it difficult to forecast what form the festivities will take, but in Capetown it is confidently hoped that there will be a State Ball and the Garden Parties which are always a recognized part of the Parliamentary session at the Cape.

There will probably be one of these garden parties at Government House, "Westbrooke," which is to be altered for the Royal visit; another at Admiralty House, Simonstown, which Nelson once visited as a midshipman, and a third at Leeuwenhof, residence of the Administration and one of the Cape's oldest historic homesteads. The Royal party may also attend a race meeting at Kenilworth, South Africa's Ascot.

Bearing in mind that February and March are two of the hottest months of the South African summer, the Queen's choice for herself and the Princesses will inevitably include the lightest possible materials. There will also be very fine woollens for the cool, brisk days of early autumn—unbelievably beautiful at the Cape, with its broad vineyards and white gabled homesteads, blue seas and sandy beaches.

Riding For The Princess

The possibility that the Parliamentary session at the Cape will be postponed should the King agree to preside at its opening, gives rise to the hope that the Queen will make a formal appearance in a gown such as she wore for the opening of the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa.

Already farmers have come forward offering the use of the famous South African "trippling" horses for Princess Elizabeth to realize her wish to "ride over the open veld". South Africans ride well themselves and understand and respect a good rider.

It seems fairly certain that, if it isn't too hot, a visit to the Kruger National Park, South Africa's No. 1 Game Reserve, will be included in the Royal tour, for this would give an unequalled opportunity of seeing South African game in its natural habitat. Lions, elephants, giraffes, hippo, herds of wildebeest and zebras and graceful buck are all to be found there.

Unfortunately, however, it will be the wrong time of the year for the show of wild flowers in Namaqualand, which bloom only after the spring rains, providing a display of color that is probably unequalled anywhere else in the world, but lasting only for a week or two.

A visit to the world-famous Cango Caves in the frowning Zwartberg Range in the Oudtshoorn ostrich district will be a possible choice.

On the prize-breeding ostrich farms in the surrounding district the Royal visitors would see the white plumes of Court functions in their natural state. If time permits, it is only a short distance from there to Knysna and the Tzitzikama Forest, where pink wild chestnuts bloom over peat brown water and "old man's beard" droops in a grey cascade from age-old yellow-woods where monkeys chatter among the entwined creepers.

A descent of a Reef gold mine is already mentioned as a possibility. It would necessitate overalls and mine helmets for the Royal visitors.

But no visit to the Reef would be considered complete without attendance at one of the spectacular native war dances which are staged for special visitors. At this the Royal party would see hundreds of mine natives, plumed and armed with shield and knobkerries, beat out the rhythm of their race on the hard baked earth, working themselves into a frenzy of movement and sound.

There will be long days of sunshine, cool mornings and evenings, as the Royal party travels over sun-drenched veld and through mighty mountain passes, blue in the shadows, rose-pink in the setting sun; and, as each day ends, the peace that is South Africa's greatest gift.

South Africa's "purse and person and her extremest means" are all unlocked to this Royal occasion.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Irish Are Still Irish in the U.S. But Scots Are Just Americans

By ALLAN WATSON

IN THE fascinating city of San Francisco there is a little pub called, if I remember correctly, the Scottish Tavern. It is quite a bit up one of those narrow streets with clanking cables that all start at Market and keep getting farther and farther away from it, at disconcertingly different altitudes. Delightful little streets.

The Scottish Tavern looks very much like any other American cocktail bar except that it has less chromium and plate glass and is slightly better lighted. But in one respect it is wildly different. One of the two bartenders wears kilts and plays the pipes. Marching up and down with that stately solemn tread so peculiar to Scottish pipers.

But the night I was there I was out of luck. The piper was sick or something, and while the other 'tender, in civvies, produced an instrument and skirled *Blue Bonnets* and *The Cock o' the North,* it wasn't quite the same. So after a fitting interlude I went over to the decrepit piano in the far corner of the room, deposited my glass of beer on it (where others had been before) and went through my own Scottish repertory. I played, with considerably more feeling than technique, *Annie Laurie* and *Bonnie Dundee* and *Heilan' Laddie* and *Ye Banks and Braes* without any sign of interest on the part of the dozen or so patrons. Of course that didn't worry me, as I am one of those pianists who are relieved, not annoyed, when there is no audience-reaction. But I thought it was rather funny, as from the accents I had heard the nationality of the group was in no question.

Then I tried some Lauder but even *Rrrroamin' In The Gloamin'* didn't interest the bunch. And that one usually gets them grouped around. Around even me.

I was just signing off with my theme song, Loch Lomond, when one of the customers detached himself from the bar, sloped over to my corner and interrupted me harshly, and in the purest of Clydeside, to demand, "Can ye play *'God Bless America'?"*

There you have it. Assimilation. Submersion.

It was quite different in Canada because in Canada the Scottish immigrant didn't submerge himself. He submerged Canada. You don't have to listen to the numerous pipe bands of the Canadian Army to realize that the Scot took Canada, with perhaps the exception of Quebec, and moulded it to his will. Take, for instance, the Toronto Sunday. I can remember, back about 1908, when Sunday bathing was against the law. I don't remember whether the 48th Highlanders patrolled the beaches or not but it certainly was a Scottish ban.

BUT in the U.S. the Scots seem to have sunk to the bottom of the melting pot. You never hear of them. Was there ever a Scottish LaGuardia? A Scottish Red Grange, Babe Ruth, Jack Benny or Al Capone? No. But there was, of course, Andrew Carnegie (mispronounced CARnegie).

And as everywhere else in the world, many of the American Scots became leaders of the financial world. Proverbially silent men. Practically none of them was so dumb as to take up free-lance writing, for instance, as an occupation. Practical souls, the Scots. (In passing, please note how scrupulously I avoid the word "Scotch" which, applied to the race instead of the product, is a crude Englishism.)

Speaking of the word Scotch, I remember that some years ago one of the large motor car companies used to advertise its automobile as "An Aristocrat's Car at a Scotchman's Price." A nice thing to say! But I couldn't get my assimilated compatriots worked up about it.

Likewise I can't get them excited about the universal mispronunciation of their names. My friend Beattie, for instance, is nearly always called Batey, to rhyme with Katy. He doesn't care. And I once knew a family called Buchan who *themselves* pronounced it Bew Can. And the Colins! Quite a common Christian name in the United States. I don't know why because I doubt if the majority have Scottish blood. Colin is invariably pronounced as if it had something to do with one's innards. Even by the bearers of the name. And I once heard the erudite gentleman who runs one of the best of the radio quizzes refer to a distinguished Canadian visitor as the editor of *McLeen's* Magazine. As far as I know not a single McLean wrote in and protested.

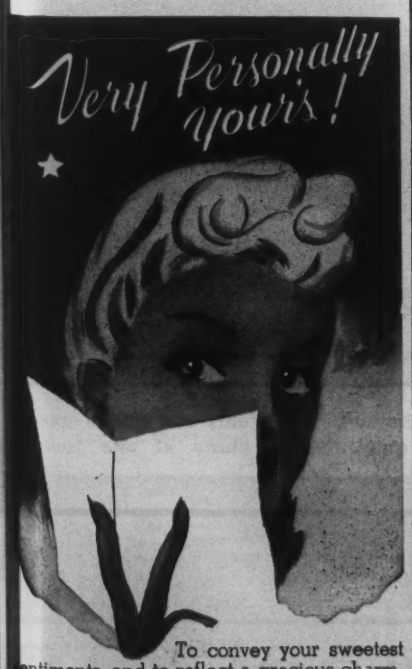
And then, as another instance of the American Scot's willingness to put up with darn near anything, consider the never-to-be-forgotten Scottish girl who came to New York and dropped them in the aisles by singing *Loch Lomond* in swing. My theme song! Nobody even threw an egg at her, like somebody did at Sinatra, for doing nothing, not even singing. Much.

OH, IT'S a sad thing, at least to me it's a sad thing, to observe the mouse-like, quiescent submersion of the proud Scottish race in the United States. Why don't they make everybody wear a tartan tie on St. Andrew's Day? Like the wearing of the green on the 17th of March. Why don't they? Why because I venture to say half the Scots in the United States don't even know when it's St. Andrew's Day although I'll bet there isn't a single one who doesn't know when it's the Fourth of July!

Now its different with the Irish. *They* have made their mark in the U.S.A. The Irish aren't mouse-like; they're brash and noisy. Which reminds me of McIntosh's wedding, or rather his stag supper, back in 1939, before the bust-up. I was invited by the best man, an Irishman, who told me to bring the groom-to-be with me. We were to have a private room at a big down-town hotel and I was told by the Irishman, with a lilt in his voice etc., that there was to be a surprise. "Don't go up to the room; we're all meeting in the lobby." Well, we met all right. When I arrived with McIntosh there was the mad Irishman, the rest of the party, and a piper in full regalia. And we were piped, two abreast, through the lobby for what seemed interminable miles and hours until an elevator mercifully arrived and engulfed us. I had never before realized how much noise just one set of pipes could make. The oddest part of the thing is that to this day I don't know whether the Irishman meant it as a compliment or as a joke. And neither does McIntosh. Maybe if we weren't Scots we would know.

I have another friend with a good Scottish name who puts Scotland on the map of the U.S. on occasion by wearing his kilts in his cups. Which means not infrequently. And he has a complete set of Harry Lauder and pipe band records. An evening at his home, when he breaks out his kilt and sporran and his records and his 86.8, is like a night with Robbie Burns himself. The only fly in the ointment is that the guy speaks broken English. He is a Dutchman, born in Holland, and has to go back three generations for his Scottish origin. So you can't count *him.*

Of course, there's New Year's Eve and *Auld Lang Syne.* But even they aren't just Scottish any more. Like Shakespeare and Mickey Mouse, they belong to the world.



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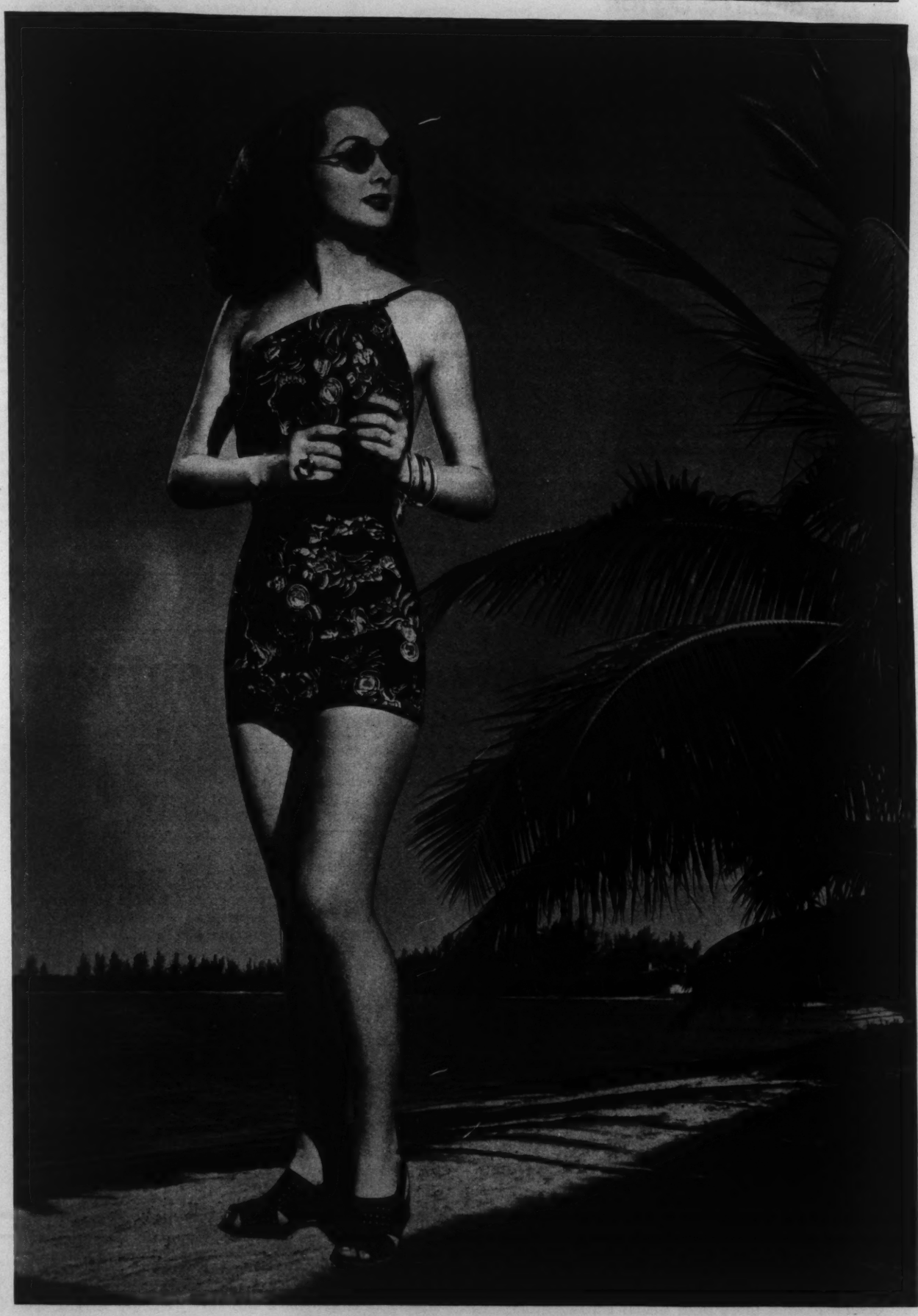


The Summer Air . . . leaves you to the sunshine, with a swim suit that relies on smooth, honey-golden skin for its greatest effect. A Rose-Marie Reid model, patterned with Chinese motifs on black rayon jersey . . . indicative of the colour-wonderful play clothes on the summer scene at

EATON'S

Labor Shortage Slows Up Production Drive

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Britain's figure of 372,000 unemployed seems hardly to fit into the picture of a much-proclaimed manpower shortage, although much of the high unemployment figure can be legitimately laid to the inevitable problems of the changeover to peacetime production.

To British industry the marked decline in female employment creates the greatest cause for alarm, since without mass-employment of women, the country cannot hope to attain its goal of increased postwar production. Only through a national wages policy which ensures that really skilled work, whether undertaken by men or women, is properly paid, will output reach the desired level, Mr. Layton believes.

London.

THE one factor in the British economic position which has been holding up everything has been manpower. It was at the root of the coal crisis—which is now resolved to the extent that the bare minimum of present home needs is being met, without any surplus seriously delaying the housing program—more important in the mind of the British public even than food. Almost every industrial company complains that it has acute difficulty in increasing its output, because it cannot get the necessary workers.

A figure of 372,000 unemployed seems hardly to fit into such a picture. The March total showed a further rise of 16,400 on the month. However, only a few of those unemployed have been without work for more than a couple of weeks, and it can be legitimately claimed that the unemployment figures represents merely the inevitable disharmony of the changeover—though it must be admitted that it suggests more than the necessary time-lag, and an improvement in the facilities for transferring workers from one job to another would save a great deal of waste. At least the *rate* of increase in unemployment is slackening.

The trend shows a general, though not very rapid, improvement. The cessation of work supplementary to the war has been reflected in a decline in the total working population, which stood at 20,695,000 in March. But the number engaged in industry is increasing; and the number engaged on export work has now surpassed, by a small margin, the mid-1939 figure of 1,000,000.

The unprecedented output achieved during the war was made possible only by the mass-employment of women, who undertook skilled engineering work, a wide variety of semi-skilled light jobs, and even heavy manual work such as railway portering. Without this valuable additional supply of labor it will be impossible to maintain in peace anything like the output on which victory in war depended.

Fewer Women

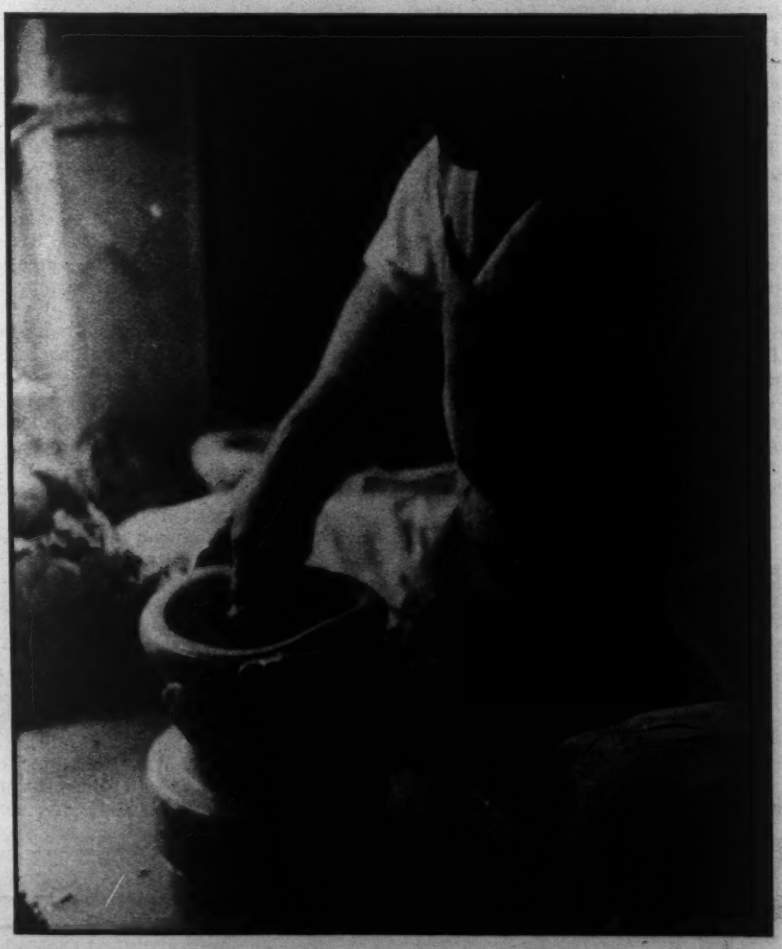
Unfortunately, the trend in industry shows a marked decline in female employment. Against an increase of 212,000 in the number of men employed in industry between February and March, there was a decrease of 82,000 in the number of women. Since mid-1939 nearly three-quarters of a million women have been lost to industry, wiping out a corresponding gain in men.

To some extent this movement is natural and inevitable, in so far as many women must return to household responsibilities, now that husbands are returning from the forces

(*Continued on Page* 43)

British Potteries Producing For Export Markets Again

English china and pottery, largely cut off from export markets by the war, will soon be coming to this continent in increasing quantities. Bone, stone and china clay form raw materials for china body. In the above picture, taken at the Paragon Potteries at Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, the grinding of the calcined bone is taking place. Below: a potter's sensitive fingers shape the clay as it rotates on a wheel.



This modern vertical electric oven (below), which cuts out smoke and waste, is capable of firing large quantities of china at one time.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Wages, Industry and Consumers

By P. M. RICHARDS

AT a moment when it was never more necessary to hold the line against inflation, Canadian labor unions are completing arrangements for a general drive for shorter hours and higher wages. They have seen the successes attending individual strikes across the border and are confident that concerted action here will bring at least equally satisfactory results. If they are right, pressure on the Canadian price level, already severely strained by sharply rising production costs and continuing high taxes, will greatly increase. The question is not only whether inevitable price advances will be held within "reasonable" bounds but also whether much vitally needed production may not be destroyed by the new cost ratio.

Refusing to recognize the fact that the war destroyed a vast amount of the world's wealth and that this destruction has temporarily seriously reduced our ability to sustain our normal standards of living, organized labor chooses this time to demand a higher living standard. It wants to have wartime high wages carried over into peacetime and a shorter work-day as well. It wants various social security benefits with no reduction of its take-home pay. It wants to have a larger say, through unions and government, in the operation of industry.

All this is reasonable enough, no doubt, if it could be achieved without wrecking or seriously weakening the economy. Unfortunately disaster seems more than likely if labor gains its objectives. Evidence of what steadily rising operating costs and high taxes are doing to industry is given in the speech of President D. C. Coleman of the Canadian Pacific Railway at that company's annual meeting of shareholders. It deserves much more than casual consideration. Mr. Coleman pointed out that for the fifth consecutive year there had been a decrease in the ratio of net earnings to gross earnings. It was clear, he said, that only the abnormal volume of traffic had enabled the company to meet the rising costs of operation and show fairly satisfactory earnings. It was also clear that the existing narrow margin between earnings and expenses made the company extremely vulnerable to a downward trend in traffic volume.

Situation Termed Ominous

At the conclusion of the first World War, working expenses were taking 78 cents of every railway dollar earned, leaving 22 cents for fixed charges, dividends and improvements to plant. Now, despite the maintenance of a high standard of operating efficiency and equipment utilization, costs had so increased that only 11 cents remained after meeting working expenses. Now the company was paying out from 25% to 35% more for wages and materials while its rates for services had been declining for the last 25 years.

"I cannot be too emphatic in stressing the serious concern which is felt with regard to the outlook for working expenses and consequently for net earnings," said Mr. Coleman. "Railway costs have been on the rise since the beginning of the war and the pressure on wage and price levels continues without abatement. Current requests for wage and rule revisions involving substantial additional expenses have been presented to Canadian railways by certain groups of employees. . . . The situation with regard to material costs is ominous. We are large users of many types of materials, particularly steel, coal and lumber. Ceiling prices for steel and lumber were recently again increased, while a higher coal price is also in sight. Further increases in our operating costs therefore appear inevitable. Moreover, economies attendant upon maximum car and train loads, to which we have been accustomed in recent years, will disappear as traffic volume declines."

The Way To Less Employment

Here is one of the country's greatest corporations, rendering a national service of the highest importance and value, and doing it with unquestioned efficiency, being pushed into an impossible operating position through no fault of its own. Raising the rates for services would take care of the company's difficulties for a time, but it is not a permanent solution since obviously the day would come when transportation costs would be higher than the traffic could stand. Then there would be less traffic, less business being done across Canada and consequently less employment. Exactly the same consideration applies to manufacturing industries. If production costs are driven up to an uneconomic height, the company's volume of employment will surely decline because the public can not or will not pay the prices which the company must have in order to stay in business.

Today the upward surge of prices is one of the most alarming features of the business prospect. Inflation results from a shortage of goods and services in relation to public purchasing power. As everyone knows, these two elements are tremendously out of balance at present. The only safe and sure way to check the inflation trend is to bring about a very large increase in production. Producers should be given incentives to produce abundantly, in the form of reasonable labor costs and reduced taxes. There would then be no question of the outcome. Labor would benefit more from ample employment than from excessive wage rates that would kill employment. And so would the consumers of industry's products, which is everyone.

At the Dominion-Provincial Conference all the arguments were on the division of the tax take; no one gave any thought to the possibility of getting along with fewer dollars and thereby leaving more in the hands of consumers. If we're to avoid another disastrous "boom and bust," we must not impoverish the average consumer, who must support the economy when wartime savings are spent.

(*Continued from Page 42*)

and new homes are being set up. But this is not the whole story. There have been some very bitter complaints from women workers that their wage rates are dropping back to the depressed pre-war levels. Women who could earn £6.10s. or more a week during the war now have difficulty in getting £2.10s.

The attitude of many industries towards the new female labor force is not helpful to the drive for increased production. It is to be feared that there will be a mass exodus from certain kinds of employment, particularly skilled engineering, unless a woman's work is recognized to be of the same value as a man's and paid accordingly. The Government has called upon every woman to treat the manpower crisis in the same spirit of urgency which brought women out of their homes for war work. But the only way to draw women back to the factories is to offer them the rate for the job.

Speedy Demobilization

The release of men from the forces has already had a very marked effect on civilian output, and the range of goods available in the shops is steadily widening, though not as rapidly as most people wish — nor, indeed, as many think possible. Between June 1945 and March 1946 there was an increase of more than 2,000,000 in the number of workers engaged in civil production, bringing it almost within 10 per cent. of the 1939 total. The trend is a reflection of the decline in the numbers engaged in the forces or supplying them, from 9,100,000 to 4,600,000. This is a formidable transfer; but at the same time more than 4½ million engaged on war work so long after the war is a formidable total — and the rate of demobilization is considerably slowing down.

Looked at merely as a comparison of present with pre-war manpower the situation looks satisfactory enough. But it cannot be forgotten that requirements are now vastly greater. A great deal of the national capital—factories, houses, ships, railway equipment—was lost during the war. Industry has 6 years of obsolescence to make good—almost in as many months, if its competitive position is to be maintained. The long-term need is not to increase consumer goods but to restore, and replace, the country's capital resources. Consumption is already approaching 90 per cent of the pre-war level, and that is about as much as we can afford at present—perhaps a little more, with so large an armed force to maintain.

The prospects will be a lot more favorable if a national wages policy ensures that the really important work is properly paid, while keeping a moderate average as an inflation-proof framework. It is also desirable to encourage output by improved working conditions, for the present output per man-hour is disturbingly short of pre-war levels.

NEWS OF THE MINES

14 Months' Drilling at Quemont Indicates Big Ore Tonnage

By JOHN M. GRANT

A LITTLE over a year ago Quemont Mining Corporation, owning an inactive copper-gold property adjoining Noranda Mines, commenced a diamond drilling program following location of a number of anomalies in a geophysical survey northeast of previous work, and this exploration has indicated a very substantial tonnage of ore. Using the data available the company's engineers estimate over 6,000,000 tons averaging 0.181 ounce gold ($6.96), 1.58% copper, 3.2% zinc and one ounce of silver, and the possibilities of finding more ore are favorably regarded. The indicated tonnage is sufficient for a plant of 2,000 tons rated daily capacity for a period of about 8½ years, and as J. H. C. Waite, president, remarked at the annual meeting, "in my opinion, there is no question but what we will find more ore, as the prospecting possibilities for additional orebodies are excellent." It is expected it will take from 2½ to 3 years to get the mine into production and Mr. Waite feels very optimistic about the future of this property.

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The final limits of the main orebody are not yet known at Quemont, the ore area not having been delimited to the northeast or to the southwest. There is still more drilling to be done to the northwest and no drilling has been completed immediately south of the Horne Creek fault. The president emphasized that insufficient work has been done to accurately calculate ore reserves at this time. The present plans of the company call for a large amount of work from the 215 and 900-foot levels to develop the ore now indicated and also to prospect for new orebodies. It is also planned to commence the construction of a new mining plant and the sinking of a large new shaft at a location to the west of the main orebody. For some time the company has been carrying on small-scale mill tests and satisfactory results have been obtained. With completion of present laboratory testing large scale mill tests will be run in two or more testing laboratories following which plans may proceed with regard to milling. Attainment of production will be controlled by length of time of mill tests, delivery of equipment and the labor situation. The housing situation will also be a factor. Increase of capitalization from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 shares has been approved and rights are to be offered to shareholders but at what price has not yet been announced.

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A program of expansion to include doubling of the present mill capacity is announced by Malartic Gold Fields Ltd. and it is hoped to have the new rate of 1,400 or 1,500 ton per day in operation by the end of the year. A complete new surface plant and mill are to be constructed at the No. 2 mine, about 3,000 feet west of the original mine workings, where the orebodies are capable of maintaining such a milling rate. No shutdown of operations is contemplated due to the change of the mill site. It is proposed first to erect the new mill building and instal a new 750-ton mill unit which will be brought up to capacity with feed from the No. 2 mine. At the same time the 700-ton unit at the No. 1 mine will remain in operation, hence, the new milling scale could be reached before the old unit is taken down and re-installed in the new mill building. Delivery of some of the machinery and equipment has already been made. The potentialities of the new mine are considered highly favorable and, from the as yet incompleted exploration and development is estimated to contain 2,345,000 tons of ore grading $8.50 per ton.

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Immediate reopening of the mine workings, extension of underground operations and erection of a concentrator, with a view to getting into production as soon as possible, is proposed by Denison Nickel Mines following arrangements for financing with new interests. The nickel-copper property is located in Denison township, Sudbury district, and already has had about $450,000 expended on exploration and development. A shaft was sunk 972 feet and six levels established. Ore reserves are estimated at 382,950 tons, made up as follows: 53,508 tons of 1.6% copper

(*Continued on Page 47*)

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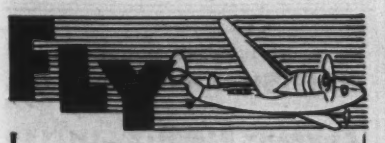

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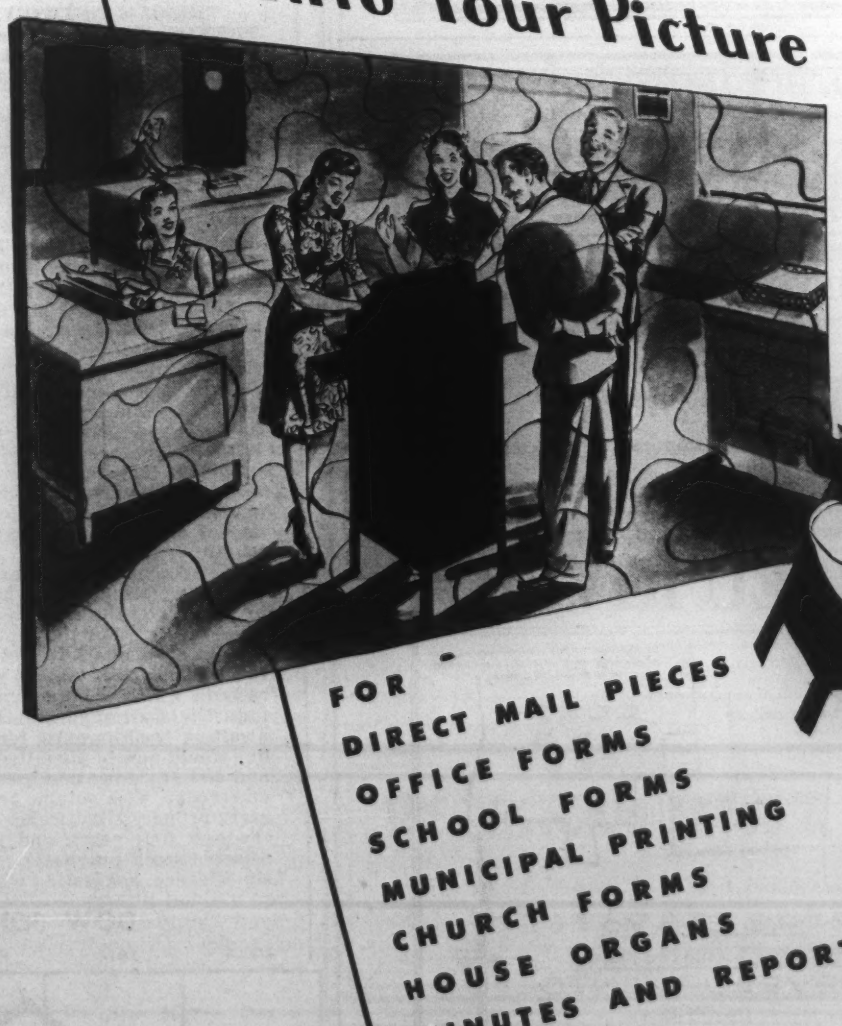
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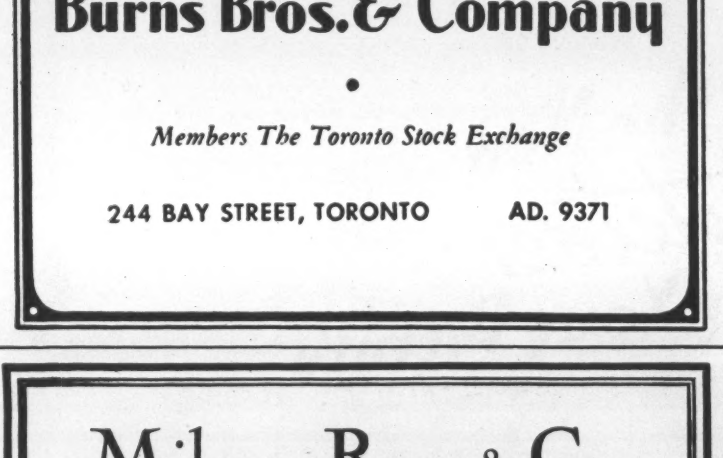

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

S.E.T., Three Rivers, Que. — The DUMICO GOLD CORPORATION property, in Duparquet township, Quebec, was acquired by Central Duparquet Mines for 1,400,000 shares, equal to one new for each three Dumico. A 55% interest in Central Duparquet is owned by Beattie Gold Mines which property adjoins. Development work to 1,000-foot level has shown an orebody containing 150,000 to 200,000 tons grading 0.18 ounce gold. While plans for further development have not yet been made public it is expected the shaft will be deepened to explore conditions at 1,500-foot depth and a drive will be run out on one of the upper levels to open new ore found by drilling to the east.

R.H.F., Halifax, N.S.—Yes, the CANADA STARCH CO., LTD., has issued its report for 1945, showing net profit for the year at $79,007, equal to 2.57 per cent on the 7 per cent preferred stock, compared with $160,919 or 5.24 per cent in 1944.

Total income was $444,517 against $574,296. Taxes were $90,000 against $140,000. Surplus forward was $293,695, compared with $322,105. Working capital was down $6,299 at $1,874,508.

F. L. S., Port Arthur, Ont.—It is expected JASON MINES, where operations were suspended in October 1942, due to the manpower shortage, will resume production this year. The mine has been unwatered and the No. 1 shaft, now down to 600 feet, is being enlarged from two to three compartment and two more levels, the sixth and seventh are to be opened. A reasonable profit was made in the past and when closed down ore reserves were estimated at 45,888 tons averaging $16.13 and 40,800 tons possible averaging $17.12. The company's authorized capitalization is practically all issued and net current assets are about $200,000.

C.D.B., Vancouver, B.C.—The 1945 retainable net profit of ROBERT MITCHELL CO., LTD., was $1.16 per share with the refundable portion of taxes equivalent to 78 cents, a total of $1.94. In addition the refundable portion was further increased by 84 cents per share through reversal of provision for price adjustments. For the year 1944, retainable net profit was equal to $1.46 per share and the refundable tax to $2.96 per share, making total net $4.42 per share.

P. A. D., Toronto, Ont. — QUEBEC MANITOU MINES, which holds 1,500,000 shares of Golden Manitou, plans to resume diamond drilling shortly. While drilling carried out last year failed to encounter ore intersections the mineralization and structure were favorable. It has been reported that the balance of the outstanding bonds of Golden Manitou Mines will be retired by June 1. Attention can then be turned to building up a strong financial position in anti-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Break in Price Line?

By HARUSPEX

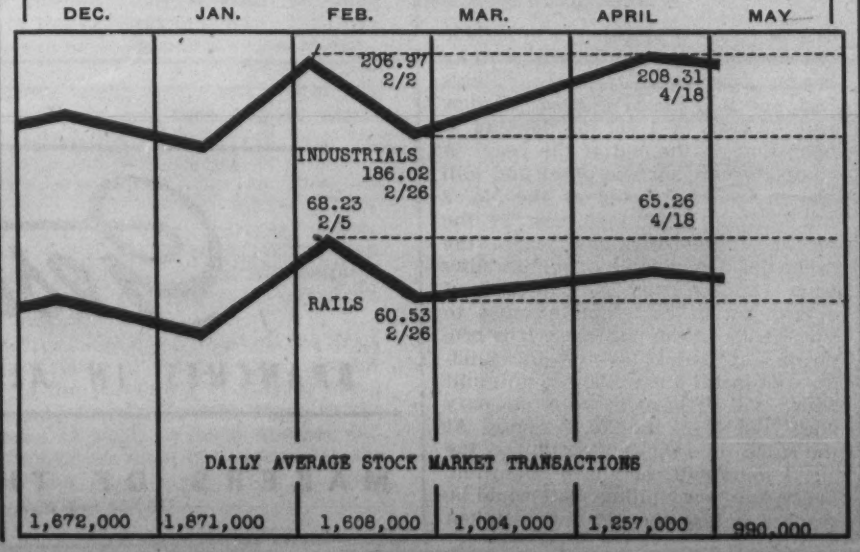
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK AND CANADIAN MARKET TRENDS: With reconversion expected to be well completed by mid-year, the one to two-year market trend, while subject to occasional intermediate interruption, such as that witnessed in February, is regarded as forward.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: Should both the railroad and industrial averages decisively penetrate April high points, resumption of the intermediate trend, and probably the primary trend, will be indicated, with advance dating from the February lows.

When, in the course of a bull market, prices develop a violent decline, it is customary for a recovery movement to set in normally cancelling 2/3 of the drop, after which the market arrives at a "point of rest" as it resurveys the investment background and awaits a new impulse for decisive movement. This resting point is often characterized by a "line" formation, or the movement of prices within a relatively narrow horizontal area over a period of weeks. A line represents indecision, during which sellers and buyers of stocks, in terms of dollar volume, are about equally matched. The direction that prices take when they emerge from the line indicates the character of the new impulse and points the direction of the next important movement. If the emergence is upside, the buyers prove to have displayed better judgment than the sellers and the line is designated as one of accumulation. Conversely, if downside penetration eventuates, the selling proves to have been better than buying, and the line is designated as one of distribution. Lines gather significance in rough ratio to their length.

Over about 30 trading days, the Dow-Jones industrial average, in terms of closing prices, has ranged within an approximate four-point, or 2%, limit, the extremes of the movement being 204.00 and 208.31, respectively. For the same period the rail average has swung between the extremes of 63.43 and 65.30. This is a line formation, arriving at the normal time, that is, when the market, after decline and technical rally in which one average, the rails, cancelled 2/3 of its decline, the industrials, all of such decline, should naturally arrive at a point of rest awaiting fresh impulse for decisive movement. Upside breaking of the line would now be signalled by closes in both averages at or above 66.31 and 209.32; downside breaking, by closes at 62.42 and 202.99. Upside emergence, with volume accelerating at the time, would, in our opinion, carry primary significance, suggesting resumption of the main trend of the past four years, and justifying use of cash reserves for carefully selected stock purchases. Downside emergence would carry secondary significance, suggesting testing of the February low points.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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DIVIDEND NOTICE

BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY B-A LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the second quarter ending June 30th, 1946. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, July 2, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of June, 1946.

H. H. BRONSDON,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, April 30, 1946.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND

On April 25th, 1946, a quarterly dividend of $2.00 was declared on the Common Shares of this Company payable in Canadian Funds June 5th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 11th, 1946.

Montreal, April 25th, 1946

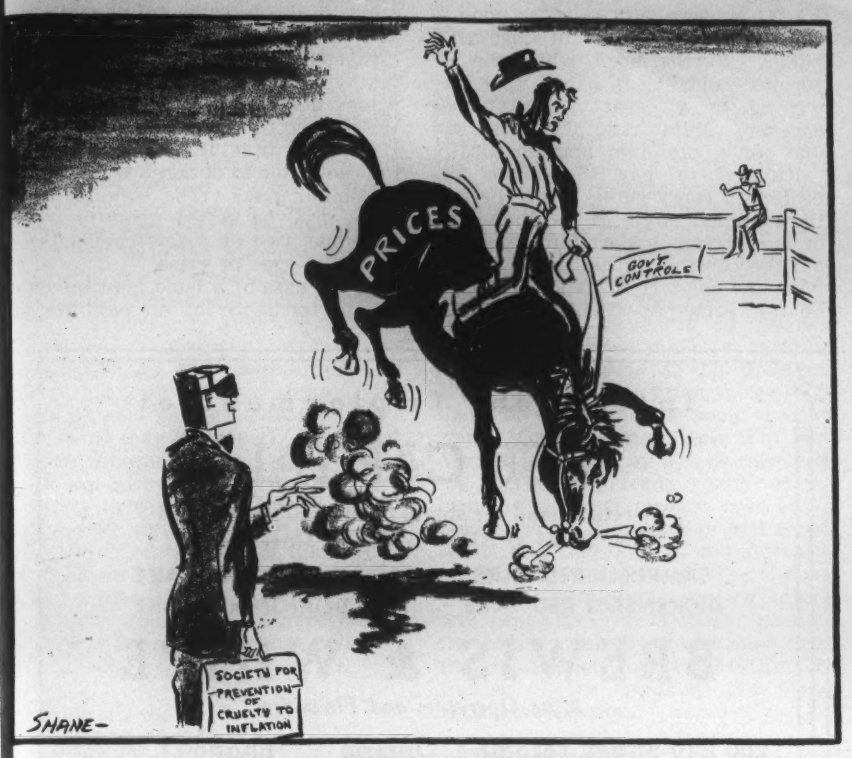
J. A. DULLEA,
Secretary.

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 332

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 30th April, 1946.

By Order of the Board.
B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 16th April, 1946.



"TUT, TUT—MUST YOU USE A BIT?"

cipation of initiating dividend payments. The larger part of this year's earnings are likely to go toward building up the company's treasury. Yes, UNION MINING CORP. shares appear to have some speculative possibilities. I understand interesting results are being secured from drill holes on the former Numaque property, adjoining Sigma Mines. The company was recently reported as having marketable securities at cost, plus cash on hand amounting to over $400,000. Your other stocks all hold chances for future capital appreciation.

R.B.F., Windsor, Ont.—The position of YORK KNITTING MILLS LTD. seems to be satisfactory. The company had a net profit of $178,884 or 64.3 cents a share in 1945, comparing with $191,820, or 70 cents a share in the previous year. Net working capital at Dec. 31 last stood at $2,026,496 against $2,020,580 a year ago. At the present time the supply of wool tops and all yarns is most difficult to obtain, J. D. Woods, president, states. The company has taken all steps to maintain adequate stocks in both cotton and wool and these should permit uninterrupted operations. Sales so far this year show a fractional increase over last year.

W. E. B., Mount Forest, Ont. — The property of SHAWKEY (1945) MINES is located in Dubuisson township, Quebec, having been acquired from Shawkey Gold Mining Company, a former gold producer, in addition to which a number of other claims were optioned. The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares of which 2,500,000 are issued and has about $350,000 in its treasury and options which will bring in another $150,000 or so. The unwatering of the underground workings is being completed and diamond drilling carried out from surface and underground, the latter to determine the best location for resumption of ore exploration. Original development was hampered by lack of working capital but $879,486 was produced from 137,983 tons while the mill was in operation. All equipment necessary for underground development is on the property and some of the items of milling equipment still remain. With adequate finances now available the prospects appear interesting particularly in view of the fact that commercial grade ore was previously worked over good widths and that formerly the property did not receive a thorough test largely due to lack of capital.

E.B.S., Hamilton, Ont.—I am unable to predict just what BEATTIE GOLD MINES will do marketwise but consider the shares have possibilities for a hold. As you, undoubtedly, are aware the mine has not been in production since the cave-in at the open pit in June, 1943, however, it is expected milling will be resumed shortly. Developed ore resources are considered sufficient for seven to eight years' milling at a rate of 1,750 tons daily. Close to 2,500 feet of ore, over a width of six to seven feet, has been opened on the sixth level in the Donchester part of the property, and the grade of about $7.70 here is higher than in the main part of the property. A 55 per cent interest is held in Central Duparquet, adjoining to the east, where development work on the 1,000-foot level has shown an orebody containing 150,000 to 200,000 tons grading around $6.93.

A.L.D., Welland, Ont.—LOBLAW GROCETERIAS INC. (head office Buffalo N.Y.) had a net profit for the fiscal year ended March 2, 1946, of $407,137 compared with $309,970 for the like period ended Feb. 25 1945. Net profit per share, on 351,492 shares was $1.16, against 88 cents in 1945. Net working capital amounted to $1,396,281.

W.R.G., Kingston, Ont.—The return of normal operations to gold producing mines should be reflected in high earnings and increased dividends and while it is true some of the mining stocks appear to have discounted the future to a considerable extent the consensus is that we are in for a good mining market for some time to come. Naturally however, it can be expected to have its reactions. I, however, think that buying is likely to be of a much more selective nature. The favorable factors in the picture are the better supply of manpower and increasing availability of new equipment; the large number of potential mines-in-the-making, following the diamond drilling boom when wartime restrictions prevented underground development work; the plenitude of risk money available for new mining ventures, along with the possibility of a higher price for gold. The forward looking position of gold mining is the best it has been in years and as far as the market goes one can reasonably expect the additional attraction of new buyers to the gold shares when higher production, profits and dividends begin to make their appearance. I regard such younger gold producers as KERR-ADDISON, SAN ANTONIO, MADSEN RED LAKE, MACLEOD-COCKSHUTT and MALARTIC GOLD FIELDS as still holding speculative appeal for the future, having as they do interesting expansion possibilities when times become normal.

M. E. N., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—The scope of its prospecting activity was increased last year by BOBJO MINES. A large group of claims were staked and an additional block optioned on the southern boundary of Cadillac township, Quebec, where an interesting find was made. A crew is now on the ground carrying out trenching. A group of claims staked in McNeil township is to be diamond drilled this year. Important shareholdings are held in God's Lake Gold Mine and Dominion Magnesium Limited, the latter having a market value of around $500,000. Blocks of stock are also held in a number of other companies including Rouyn Merger, East Rouyn, Villbona, Bevcourt, Bonville, D'Aragon an Sand River.

G. Tamblyn Limited

SINCE first reviewed in these columns early in 1944, G. Tamblyn has made progress with sales establishing new annual peaks, earnings increasing and the company's liquid position showing improvement. Tamblyn is one of the leading Canadian retail drug store chains and recently there was sold an issue of 4% preferred stock to provide funds for the redemption of the old 5% preferred issue and for expansion. It is officially stated that the conservative policy of expansion which has been followed since inception will be continued in the future and new stores will be opened only as they can in the opinion of the management be operated profitably.

Sales for 1945 of $5,960,047 were highest in the company's history and compared with $5,656,445 for 1944 and $3,885,855 for 1940. The net profit for the latest year of $224,668 included $64,801 refundable portion of the excess profits tax and was equal to $1.88 per share of common stock after providing for dividends on the outstanding preferred stock. On the basis of the present 60% excess profits tax, the net for 1945 would approximate $2.45 a share. The 1945 net was an increase from $179,324 and $1.47 per share, inclusive of $74,270 refundable tax, for 1944, and increase from $129,738 and $1.02 a share for 1940. Surplus at December 31, 1945, after adjustments approximated $750,000 against $508,000 at the end of 1940. This surplus was exclusive of accumulated refundable tax of approximately $200,000.

The net working capital of $988,643 at the end of 1945 was up from $733,943 at the end of 1940. Current assets of $1,510,572 included cash and government bonds of more than $410,000 and inventories in excess of $1,000,000. Current liabilities at the last year end totalled $521,929.

Giving effect to the recent financing and the redemption of the old outstanding 5% preference stock, the company's outstanding capital now consists of $500,000 of 4% cumulative redeemable preference stock of $50 par and 112,000 common shares of no par value. The preference stock is entitled to cumulative annual dividends and is callable in whole or in part on 30 days notice at $52.50 per share and accrued dividend on or before April 1, 1951, and thereafter at $52 to and including April 1, 1956, and at $51.50 a share after 1956. Dividends are currently being paid quarterly on the common stock at the annual rate of 80c. per share, a rate which has been paid without interruption since January 1937.

The business of G. Tamblyn Limited was originally founded with one store in 1904 and today the company operates 70 retail drug stores in Ontario and a modern warehouse located at Toronto.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1940-1945, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1945	23	16¼	$1.88	12.2	8.7	$0.80
1944	17	15	1.47	11.6	10.2	0.80
1943	15¼	10	1.60	9.7	6.2	0.80
1942	11½	8½	1.20	9.6	7.1	0.80
1941	11½	9¾	1.03	11.2	9.5	0.80
1940	12	8¾	1.02	11.8	8.6	0.80
Average 1940-45				11.4	8.4	
Approximate current ratio				13.8		
Current yield				3.1%		

Note—Earned per share 1945 includes 58c a share refundable excess profits tax; 66c 1944, 72c 1943 and 17c 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit	$ 224,668	$ 179,324	$ 187,889	$ 149,269	$ 130,684	$ 129,738
Surplus	749,998	564,688	562,930	583,554	530,177	507,853
Current Assets	1,510,572	1,481,566	1,538,588	1,365,707	1,275,256	1,222,809
Current Liabilities	521,929	670,231	746,831	579,266	559,323	488,866
Net Working Capital	988,643	811,335	791,757	786,441	715,933	733,943

Note—Net profit for 1945 includes $64,801 refundable tax, 1944 $74,270, 1943 $81,158 and 1942 $18,485.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25c per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending May 31st, 1946, payable on the 1st day of June, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 7th day of May, 1946. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, April 30, 1946.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 235

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (twenty cents per share) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1946.

By order of the Board.

J. MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., April 16, 1946.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Difference Between Suretyship and Insurance Not Well Known

By GEORGE GILBERT

While insurance companies in many cases sell surety bonds as well as insurance policies, and the public and the courts are inclined to regard the guarantee or bonding business and the insurance business as the same thing, there is nevertheless a clear distinction between suretyship and insurance.

In the case of a surety bond, the relation between the buyer of the bond and the company is that of principal and surety, not of insured and insurer. The company undertakes that the principal will do or refrain from doing something named in the bond, and that if he fails in his obligation, the company will pay the resulting damage to a third party named in the bond as the obligee.

ALTHOUGH by common consent the bonding business seems to be placed in the insurance field, it still remains in principle very different from insurance. It undoubtedly has some of the characteristics of insurance and also some of the characteristics of banking, but it differs essentially from each. Whereas insurance usually provides indemnity for loss arising out of the casualty insured against to an amount not exceeding the amount named in the policy, the purpose of suretyship is to assure against a loss, to furnish security to the interested parties in public and private undertakings against default.

In the case of surety bonds required in connection with the administration of estates, the instrument is generally a very simple one. It states, for instance, that the administrator of the estate of the deceased and the bonding company are held and firmly bound to see to it that the estate of the deceased is distributed in accordance with the laws of descent after the obligations of the decedent have been paid. The purpose of the bond, as respects the beneficiaries of the estate, is to ensure that the administrator does not abscond with the funds, or does not lose them while they are on deposit in a bank, or does not pay them to the wrong people, and so the bond cannot be handled like a policy of insurance.

Obligations of Surety

In the first place, the bonding company must assure itself that the administrator is a proper person to administer the deceased's estate. It must see to it that the administrator has proper legal guidance, and that he carries out the legal advice he receives, and that the statutes and any orders of the court are closely followed.

These considerations applicable to an administrator's bond also apply to bonds covering a wide variety of other transactions, such as those of a contractor building a sewer in a municipality, the obligations of a city treasurer or a tax collector, or a court officer carrying out the service of warrants or the execution of judgments.

Similar factors apply when the bonding company assures to litigants the use of the courts in legal processes, and likewise assures to their opponents security against the attachment of costs or the deprivation of property which is the subject of litigation. They also apply when the bond protects judgment creditors who have been awarded a judgment against loss where the courts have given the defendant a right to appeal; likewise when the bond protects financial and mercantile firms against losses caused by the dishonesty of employees in handling the money and securities of the employer.

It is often overlooked that a surety bond is a three-party contract, not a two-party contract like an insurance policy. It is a special contract on the part of the bonding company, the "surety," to carry out another contract which the party named in the bond as the "principal" has agreed to carry out or endeavor to carry out on behalf of the party named in the bond as the "obligee." The obligee may be a public body, a private corporation or an individual.

Consideration For Bond

It is to be noted that the consideration for the bond—the legal factor which makes the contract of a bonding company enforceable in favor of the third party, the obligee—is the contract or other obligation entered into between the principal and the obligee. For example, in a construction contract bond, the bonding company agrees to see to it that the principal, the contractor, performs the contract entered into between him and the obligee, the party for whom he is undertaking to do the work.

In a public official bond, like that of a city treasurer, the consideration for the bond is the obligation assumed by the treasurer to carry out the municipal laws and ordinances of the office and the turning over of the office to the treasurer by the city. In a litigated court bond, the consideration for the bond is the undertaking by the principal to pay either costs or a judgment or otherwise carry out a court order in favor of someone else whose rights to payment are affected by the legal proceeding undertaken. In what is known as a fidelity bond, the basic consideration is the employment contract entered into between the obligee, the employer, and the principal, the employee.

It has been held by one prominent authority that when these underlying obligations are taken or underlying contracts are entered into on the faith that the bonding company will see to it that they are carried out, the contract is complete and no further consideration is necessary; that the premium for the bond is in no sense the legal factor which makes the bond enforceable. In general, surety bonds are not cancellable, when once the obligation has been entered into, even if the premium charged by the bonding company is not paid. In the case of fidelity bonds, however, which have come to be regarded more as insurance policies than surety contracts, it is a common practice to include a cancellation clause similar to that in insurance policies.

It is evident that a surety bond is very different from an insurance policy. Furthermore, while the insurance contract is based upon the writing of a great many policies covering similar risks widely spread and for a premium mathematically calculated to pay the losses expected, in every surety bond there is the personal angle of the individual or corporation undertaking to carry out the contract or obligation underlying the bond. Honesty and capacity of the principal are essential elements in the carrying out of contracts and obligations.

Likewise the diversity of undertakings guaranteed by bonding companies acts as a preventive against the writing of a great number of like risks, and thus it may be entirely impracticable to obtain a wide spread of similar risks. The bonding company may be called upon to write only one, two or a few contracts of the same type or class.

In the case of a bond guaranteeing the performance of an engineering

Intelligent Employment of

RISK CAPITAL

We recommend the shares of the undermentioned Companies as RISK CAPITAL investments.

CAMPBELL RED LAKE — CLICKER RED LAKE
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BREWIS & WHITE

Mine Operators and Financiers

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Sole Partners

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Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

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"I lose $3,000—because you didn't tell me about increased values—and you're the man who's supposed to be looking after my insurance."

Don't allow this to happen to you. Rising costs leave many a property underinsured. Make sure that all insurance policies are increased with the increased values of building and property.

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HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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McCALLUM HILL BLDG.	REGINA, SASK.
407 AVENUE BUILDING	SASKATOON, SASK.
1 ROYAL BANK BUILDING	BRANDON, MAN.

In the wake of war, peacetime exports demand farsighted planning. Consider, for example, some official figures concerning the export plans of 791 Canadian plants. In 1939, they exported $235 millions worth of products, in 1944, $286 millions. To-day the planned exports of these plants total $408 millions!

The epochal wartime growth of Canada's exports has given this country more than transitory eminence in world commerce. The confident plans of enterprising Canadians are soundly based on firm faith in enlarged opportunities . . . opened up, perhaps, by war . . . but still open to-day.

For more than 90 years, the Bank of Toronto has kept pace with the expanding opportunities offered to constructive business. Many of the nearly 800 plants mentioned are but small plants—little businesses. Your own business plans, likewise, may be very modest . . . involving, none the less, financing and credit problems. We cordially invite you to bring those problems to us. Our modern, comprehensive credit plans are deliberately designed to meet the business needs of a new era.

THE BANK OF TORONTO D4-46

Incorporated 1855

B. S. VANSTONE, General Manager

contract, there is not only the risk with respect to the integrity and financial responsibility of the contractor involved, but there is also the difficulty of the work itself and the effect upon it of such factors as the changing prices of materials, the changing cost of labor, the physical hazards of weather, storms flood and other unpredictable conditions.

In the case of a public official bond, not only the integrity and capacity of the incumbent of the office is to be considered but also the factors which may interfere with the performance of his duties and the safeguarding and accounting for public moneys entrusted to him. His subordinates may abscond with money or may improperly pay it out, or the directions of an order or law may be misinterpreted, or burglary, robbery or the disappearance of public money or property without any negligence on the part of the official, may cause him and the bonding company a loss. These are some of the elements which make a surety bond different from an insurance policy.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I UNDERSTAND that a measure dealing with health insurance was passed some time ago in Saskatchewan. Can you tell me just when this legislation was enacted, the title of the Act, the nature of the benefits to be provided under it, and who are qualified to receive the benefits? Any information you can furnish will be appreciated.

—C.L.M., Vancouver, B.C.

An Act entitled "An Act respecting Health Insurance" was assented to in Saskatchewan on April 1, 1944. The benefits are described in the Act as follows: "The benefits to be conferred by this Act shall be such as to provide for the prevention of disease and for the application of all necessary diagnostic and curative procedures and treatment. The benefits to be conferred by this Act shall be administered under the following heads, namely: (a) medical, surgical and obstetrical benefits; (b) dental benefit; (c) pharmaceutical benefit; (d) hospital benefit; (e) nursing benefit." According to the Act, "every person whose normal place of residence is in Saskatchewan, and by whom or on whose behalf the requirements of this Act and the regulations have been complied with, shall be qualified to receive the benefits of health insurance conferred by this Act."

• •

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

and 1.77% nickel; 34,154 tons of 1.33% copper and 1.88%nickel; 41,170 tons of 1.57% copper and 1.75% nickel; balance has combined nickel-copper values of better than 2%.

•

An initial dividend of 10 cents per share will be paid in June by Normetal Mining Corporation, a copper-gold producer in Desmeloizes township, Quebec. The dividend is an interim one and future dividends according to J. H. C. Waite, president, will depend on a number of factors, such as taxation, labor, power and metal prices. He, however, was optimistic on the outlook for metal prices and consumption for some time to come. In dealing with recent developments at the property Mr. Waite stated that the 3,240-foot level, the bottom in the mine, while satisfactory, has not developed as well as the 2,600 and 2,750-foot horizons. It has not, however, been completely developed. A limited amount of diamond drilling has been done to a maximum depth of about 400 feet below the bottom floor and while this work has not been completed, and is by no means conclusive, results to date indicate the orebody to be smaller and lower in grade than on the 3,240-foot level. This orebody has been unusually persistent in depth but, like most replacement bodies, has always been irregular in length and width. Ore reserves down to the 2,750-foot floor are sufficient for at least seven years, which allows plenty of time for future exploration work, and preparations are to be made for sinking to greater depth.

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No dividend is yet in sight for shareholders of Mining Corporation of Canada, which company holds the controlling interest in Normetal Mining Corp. The policy of the directors is to retain the income-making assets and also to improve the liquid position when possible, in order that funds will be available to take advantage of new mining opportunities. This, along with the fact that the company will probably underwrite the Quemont issue makes it inadvisable, in the opinion of the directors, to give any consideration to the payment of a dividend for some time to come. Once Quemont gets into production the company will be receiving an appreciable steady source of income in addition to that now being secured from Hudson Bay and Kerr-Addison. The finding and development of new mines as well as the acquisition of interests in new mines will continue to be a major part of the business of the corporation, and the prospecting and exploration activities of the company are being steadily expanded.

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Ore reserves at Stadacona Mines (1944) Limited were increased 35,219 tons during 1945. Exploration work done during the year was encouraging and a better grade of ore and greater lengths were shown on the 2,175 and 2,325-foot levels than on the upper horizons. During the current year it is planned to do more work in this section along with an extensive drilling and drifting program on the Pelletier Lake shear. This shear is located north of the main Stadacona ore zone and while never investigated thoroughly some encouraging drill results have been obtained. In order to protect the company on the north boundary in the shear a joint option on a 50/50 basis with Pelletier Lake Gold Mines was taken on 2,800,000 shares of the Mohawk Mines Ltd. A firm commitment of 100,000 shares at 10 cents per share was made, half of which was paid by Stadacona. Net profit for the period was equivalent to 1.54 cents per share, and net working capital at the end of the year was $241,306.

•

If ore conditions on the five new levels at Chesterville Larder Lake compare with those found on the upper horizons, along with ore now in sight above the 12th floor, eight years' ore supply can be expected to be developed at the current rate of production. Already the lower levels are reported to be looking very healthy. Ore reserves down to the 12th level are reported at 325,200 tons averaging $5 per ton. No allowance is made in this estimate for the "D" zone between the 7th and 12th levels, where it is expected more than 500,000 tons will be mined. The management proposes to deepen the shaft to 3,000 feet and it is hoped that a daily tonnage of 900 tons can be treated, with the new type of ore being found on the lower levels, in the mill which has a rated capacity of 700 tons. An operating profit of $62,912 was reported last year but, after write-offs a net loss of $146,662 resulted. Current assets at the end of the year were $300,093 against current liabilities of $47,098.

•

Young-Davidson Mines Ltd. in the Matachewan district of Ontario, whose mine is operated by Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines under an agreement by which Hollinger receives 80% of the divisible profits, reports higher production, earnings and working capital in 1945. The gross value of production was $752,171 and net operating profit $219,973 as compared with $561,771 and $101,695 the previous year. After adjustments the sum of $216,779 was available for distribution. Of this amount Young-Davidson was entitled to $43,356 and also to $19,393 in a tax adjustment for the years 1942 and 1943. The net profit after addition of miscellaneous income and deduction of administrative expenses was $40,478, or 2.55 cents per share, as compared with 0.9 cents in the previous 12 months. A dividend of two cents a share was paid on February 15, 1946, out of the profits and revenue for 1945. Net working capital totals $69,351 as against $10,345 a year previous.

•

The active Balmer township, in the Red Lake mining area, will be geologized during the coming summer by the Ontario Department of Mines, it is announced by Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Minister of Mines. Ten other geological field parties, announced earlier in the year, will operate in other active mining areas of the Province.

•

Idle since September, 1943, Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines, in the Thompson Lake section, northeast of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, is reported planning to resume operations in the near future. An increase in the company's capitalization from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 shares and a financing agreement with New York interests is said to be impending. Further a block of shares is to be set aside to take care of the interests of the companies

(*Continued on Page* 48)

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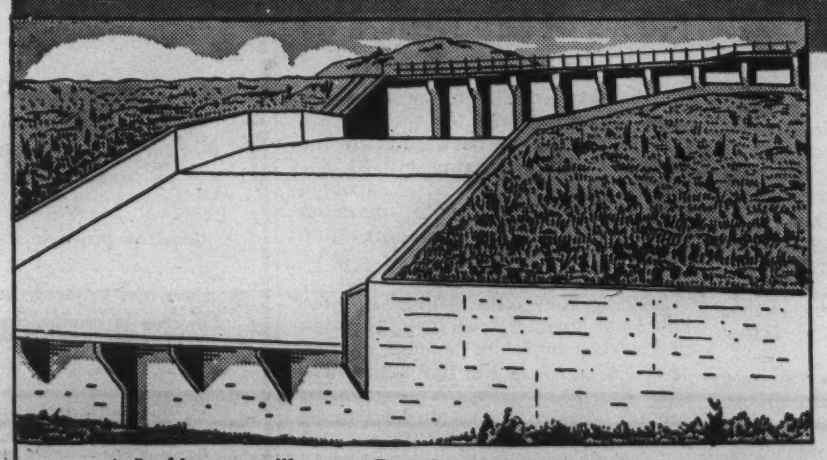
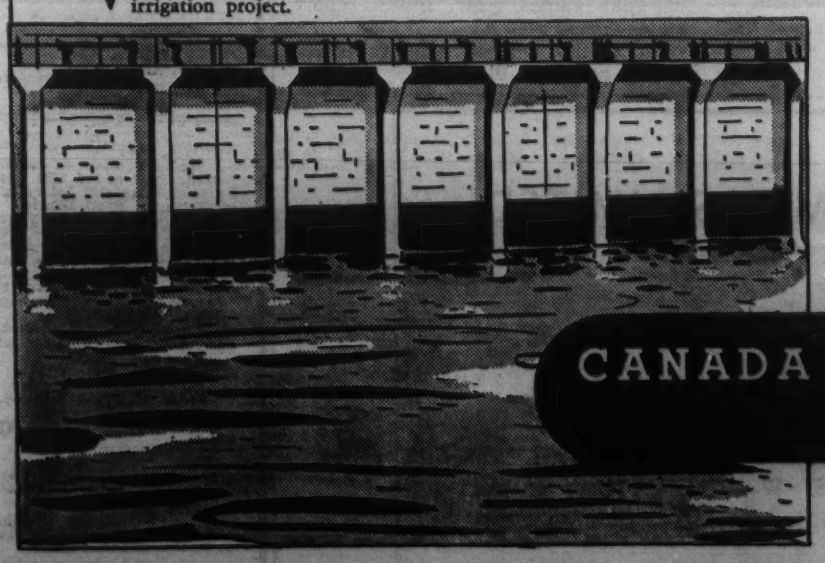
CONCRETE Saves Land Makes Work



▲ Looking up spillway on Duncairn Dam, Swift Current.

▼ Headgates from upper end and storage for Saskatchewan irrigation project.



BUILT of concrete, this provincial project irrigates otherwise unproductive areas with water diverted from a nearby source; barren land becomes fertile soil, contributing to food crops in urgent demand.

The permanence of concrete — its adaptability and unyielding strength — again stress its value as a construction material. Without it, indeed, projects such as this Duncairn Dam at Swift Current would be virtually impossible.

Concrete is equally desirable for highway, bridge and subway construction; small homes or public buildings. Write us for information on the many applications of this versatile, modern material.

49178

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Ontario Pays High for Industrial Accidents

By GEORGE ALLEN

Last year, 1945, Ontario lost 65 million dollars, directly or indirectly, as a result of what were in the main controllable industrial hazards, this writer estimates. Direct compensation paid to injured workers totalled 13 million dollars, or thirteen times the Province's outlay in 1915, the first year the newly-formed Workmen's Compensation Board functioned. Cost to the worker in suffering and the chances of permanent disablement cannot of course be assayed.

Such a waste of human and material resources, Mr. Allen says, should be the concern of the general public, who pay accident costs indirectly in increased commodity prices — the employer, who must absorb this waste in his overhead—and labor organizations who at present overlook the fact that workers could be paid higher accident benefits, if there were fewer claims to be met.

SINCE the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act became effective on January 1, 1915, the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario has paid out to, or on behalf of, injured workmen in industry over 200 million dollars, representing the direct cost of industrial injuries to Ontario industry — or one-fifth of the total or indirect cost, which is estimated as close to one billion dollars.

This latter figure includes such items as spoiled materials, damage to plant, machinery and equipment; loss of supervisor's time investigating, recording and reporting personal injury accidents, as well as the time lost by other than the injured worker as a result of the accident.

It is a billion dollar problem therefore and it is society's problem. Think! If this huge sum were available as an accumulated surplus would it not go a long way in solving Ontario's social security and reconstruction problems? But the unhappy situation remains and one is justified in wondering if the limit of this waste has yet been reached.

In 1915, the year in which limited coverage was extended to Ontario industrial workers the then newly-formed Workmen's Compensation Board paid out approximately one million dollars for compensationable accidents.

Last year, 1945, the Board paid out over thirteen million dollars as one direct result of what were, in the main, controllable industrial hazards. Of course, some proportion of this increase can be ascribed to the increased industrialization of the Province in the intervening years since the Board began to function, as well as to the large number of inexperienced workers employed in industry during the war years. Still this figure of 13 million dollars is extremely high. On the basis of total or indirect costs, Ontario lost an estimated sixty-five million dollars, directly or indirectly in 1945, or more than enough in cold cash to pay the estimated cost of Toronto's proposed rapid transit system. Think of the productive employment sixty-five million dollars a year could create.

Yes! In 1945 sixty-five million dollars, or considerably more than the profit made in that year by the Ontario Liquor Commission, were wasted in our province as a result of industrial accidents. Perhaps if our accident toll were reduced we could afford to set aside the provincial government's profit on crude liquor sales to form a fund to take care of some of the social evils resulting from the misuse of alcoholic beverages.

Veritably, workmen's compensation and accident prevention is big business — but the story is only partly told.

While the loss of cash assets,equipment, materials, etc., to Ontario employers, in 1945, may be estimated as sixty-five million dollars — what of the workers's loss? In addition to the loss of one-third of his wage income for the period of his lay-off, he may be permanently disabled, or killed, to say nothing of the suffering he must endure — the effect on the families and communities when wage earners are painfully and tragically removed! In 1945, in Ontario industries 118,220 were sufficiently seriously injured to require medical attention. This figure includes 467 killed and many maimed for life.

Surely the public has more than a casual interest in the problem of accident waste control. Is it not time for the searchlight of publicity to be focussed on the apathy which permits such a waste of human and material resources? Considering the worldwide shortages of manufactured goods of all kinds surely this wanton extravagance of the latter cannot be excused.

Mr. John Public, it affects your pocketbook. This huge sum must be absorbed in the commodity price paid by the ultimate consumer. You, Mr. Employer must absorb this waste in your overhead. It is a factor in commodity price and must be taken into consideration as an element of competition. One might suggest that when competition is keen a high accident loss ratio may be the difference between staying in business and bankruptcy.

What are labor organizations doing about it? Surely it is not that they are only concerned in getting higher compensation benefits; which is but aother way of increasing the loss to society. Perhaps their idea is to make workmen's compensation so expensive that something will have to be done to make our plants less dangerous to life and limb. Extending this thought one might ask if the best way to make possible higher workmen's compensation benefits is to reduce industrial hazards. Trade unions and individual workers may well reflect on this point. After all it is but a computation in simple arithmetic — higher benefits can be paid if there are fewer claims.

Yes! Workmen's compensation and accident prevention have grown to be a billion dollar problem. It is the employers' problem, it is the workers' problem, it is your problem, it is my problem — it is society's problem. What are we going to do about it?

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Company Reports

Montreal Tramways

THE annual report of Montreal Tramways Company for the year 1945 shows that all previous passenger carrying records for the company were broken in 1945 when a total of 385,575,041 revenue passengers were carried, representing an increase of 24,532,100 or 6.79% over 1944, and an increase of 84.55% over 1939.

Operating revenue for the year amounted to $23,761,717, an increase of $1,450,517 or 6.5% over the preceding year's figure. Net operating revenue totalled $4,525,275 before deductions for bond interest, exchange, amortization of bond discount and expenses which compared with $4,063,092 in the previous year. Net income transferred to surplus was $1,351,733, a decrease of $29,452 as compared with 1944.

Surplus account at the end of 1945 after transferring $1,000,000 to depreciation reserve, setting aside $182,947 as reserve for financing, $62,878 for premiums paid on bonds purchased for sinking fund, and $2,020 representing a reduction in value of properties, was $2,100,629, an increase of $112,887 during the year.

Current assets exceeded current liabilities by $4,602,256, as compared with $3,081,851 in 1944. Cash and call loans aggregate $6,654,965 against $5,137,433 at the end of 1944.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 47*)

which have so far financed operations. Incline shafts to depths of 600 and 750 feet have been sunk at the property and approximately $1,765,000 of gold produced. It is expected first work will consist of diamond drilling before the underground workings are dewatered.

•

Leemac Red Lake Mines Limited has been formed with capitalization of 3,500,000 shares to develop a group of 12 claims located in Bateman township, Red Lake area. A program of surface exploration is planned to be followed by diamond drilling. The property, in the opinion of W. J. Bull, mining engineer for Conwest Exploration Limited, is known for its favorable geology and known occurrences of gold values. Mr. Bull's report states coarse gold has been found in a small quartz vein in one of several quartz porphyry dikes.

INTERESTED

In selling, Sales Promotion or Advertising. Young married man with university education and executive possibilities.

VERSATILITY

Demonstrated by leaving his calling due to war time restrictions, and, having been discharged from Armed Forces, entering Industrial Field.

EXPERIENCE

Machine shop, shipping and stock room. Purchasing Agency, now selling for industrial distributors but desirous of specializing.

Send replies to Box 56, Saturday Night

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND No. 105

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of June, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of May, 1946.

By order of the Board.

KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED
Secretary.

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
May 1st, 1946.

★

SALMITA NORTHWEST MINES LIMITED

(Mackay-Courageous Lake Area - Northwest Territories)

NOW DRILLING

Sixteen page illustrated brochure with full-color photographs of Yellowknife and Salmita will be sent free upon request.

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Cornell & Company, whose owner is J. W. C. Cornell, acts as principal in the execution of any orders received.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND DIRECTORS' REPORT

Western Grocers Limited

At the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Western Grocers Limited, held at the Head Office of the Company, the Directors' Report, Balance Sheet, Statements of Profit and Surplus and the Auditors' Report for the year ended December 31st, 1945, were presented and adopted.

The Directors, W. P. Riley, I. Pitblado, K.C., F. W. St. Lawrence, A. McCallum, W. J. Johnston, E. S. Cooper and W. F. Stewart were re-elected, and at a meeting of the Board following the Shareholders' Meeting, the officers of the Company were re-elected.

The Directors' Report follows:

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

Your Directors present herein the Thirty-third Annual Report covering the fiscal year ended 31st December, 1945, together with a Balance Sheet showing the financial condition of the Company at the close of the year, a Statement of Earned Surplus and Profit, also the Auditors' Report.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1945, AND OF EARNED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Profit for the Year before taking into account the undermentioned items		$ 893,281.59
Additions:		
Dividends from Subsidiary Companies		132,011.50
		$1,025,293.09
Deductions:		
Depreciation	$ 27,438.99	
Directors' Fees	2,000.00	
Executive Officers' Remuneration	69,200.00	
Legal Fees	1,546.69	
Merchandise Inventory Reserve	20,000.00	
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes (including "Refundable" portion)	557,000.00	677,185.68
Net Profit for Year transferred to Earned Surplus		$ 348,107.41
Earned Surplus at 31st December, 1944		1,655,771.20
		$2,003,878.61
Deduct Dividends:		
Preference Shares:		
Four at 1¾%, being 7% per annum to 31st December, 1945	$ 83,601.00	
Common Shares:		
Four at 75 cents per share and one (extra) at $2.00 per share	84,715.00	168,316.00
Earned Surplus at 31st December, 1945		$1,835,562.61

The volume of sales for the year was greater than in the previous period, and reached a new high point in your Company's history, both in dollar values and in tonnage.

Our trading experience showed a small improvement in the percentage of gross profit realized, which however was offset by increases in warehousing and selling expenses.

While the greater volume brought with it more income in dollars, the exigencies of taxation are such that the final net transfer to surplus was very little more than in 1944.

The sum of the customers' accounts receivable is low in relation to sales. The total of the stock-in-trade is down, and, having regard to volume, should move out quickly. The rate of stock turnover was the best for some years.

Your Company's subsidiaries each earned net profits, which profits have not been brought into the accounts presented herewith, and are not reflected therein otherwise than by dividends actually received as shown.

The trading experience of the subsidiaries, H. H. Cooper Limited, Dominion Fruit Limited, Gateway Grocers Limited, The W. H. Malkin Company Limited closely paralleled that of the parent Company.

At a special general meeting duly called for the purpose concurrently with the Annual Meeting last April, the By-laws of your Company were amended to provide for seven directors.

The names of the Directors, as the Board is now constituted, appear on the first page of this report.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1945

Assets

Current Assets		$3,943,732.56
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 123,916.03	
Dominion of Canada Bonds	200,000.00	
Customers' Accounts Receivable, after providing for possible losses	915,917.28	
Advances on Merchandise and Sundry Debtors	117,580.33	
Customs Deposits	6,050.00	
Merchandise—per Inventories—as determined and certified by the Management, on basis of cost or market, whichever was lower	2,580,268.92	
	$3,943,732.56	
Prepaid Expenses		8,305.30
Post War Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Taxes		158,000.00
Investments in and Advances to Subsidiary Companies		1,462,946.51
Investments—at cost	$1,449,087.35	
Advances	13,859.16	
	$1,462,946.51	
Other Investments		1,600.00
Fixed Assets		678,319.89
Real Estate and Buildings—at cost less depreciation and less amounts written off	$ 654,258.54	
Plant and Equipment—at cost less depreciation	24,061.35	
	$ 678,319.89	
		$6,252,904.26

Liabilities

Current Liabilities to Public		$1,815,365.05
Bank Loans—Secured	$ 254,477.06	
Accounts and Bills Payable	1,029,897.72	
Income and Excess Profits Taxes	492,823.62	
Dividends payable 15th January, 1946	33,607.50	
On Preferred Shares	$ 20,900.25	
On Common Shares	12,707.25	
	$ 33,607.50	
Unclaimed Dividends	4,559.15	
	$1,815,365.05	
Advances from Subsidiary Companies		6,813.86
Reserves		220,000.00
Reserves for Contingencies	$ 100,000.00	
Merchandise Inventory Reserve	120,000.00	
	$ 220,000.00	
Capital Stock		2,217,162.74
7% Cumulative Preference Shares of $100.00 each — Participating and Non-Redeemable		
Authorized: 25,000 Shares—Issued 11,943 Shares	$1,194,300.00	
Common Shares of No Par Value—		
Authorized: 30,000 Shares—Issued 16,943 Shares	$1,023,862.74	
	$2,217,162.74	
Earned Surplus		1,835,562.61
Deferred Surplus—Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Taxes		158,000.00
		$6,252,904.26

Approved on behalf of the Board.

W. J. JOHNSTON
W. P. RILEY
] Directors.

Contingent Liabilities Reported:
Guarantee of a Subsidiary's bank indebtedness for a maximum amount of $200,000.00.

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders:

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of Western Grocers Limited, for the year ended 31st December, 1945, and have prepared therefrom the accompanying Balance Sheet and Statement of Profits. We have also examined the books and accounts of Dominion Fruit Limited, H. H. Cooper Limited, and Gateway Grocers Limited, subsidiary companies, and have inspected the financial statements of your subsidiary, The W. H. Malkin Company Limited, certified by its Auditor. In accordance with Section 114 of the Dominion Companies Act, we report that the accompanying Balance Sheet does not set forth the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary companies, and that the Statement of Profits does not include the operating profits of the subsidiary companies, except as to dividends actually received therefrom in 1945.

With this report, we are of the opinion that the Balance Sheet submitted herewith exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books. We have obtained all information and explanations required by us.

(Signed) SHARP, WOODLEY & COMPANY,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Winnipeg, 31st January, 1946.

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCHES

Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge in Alberta
Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Weyburn and Yorkton in Saskatchewan
Brandon, Dauphin, Flin Flon, The Pas and Winnipeg in Manitoba
Fort Frances, Kenora and Port Arthur in Ontario